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Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1951

PENTRE :
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Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1951



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Rhondda Urban District Council.

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(4 months)
- „ FRANK HAYDN JAMES (8 Months)
- „ IOAN WILLIAMS

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DAVID JOHN JONES, O.B.E.

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Chairman of Finance Committee (*ex-officio*)

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„	FRANK HAYDN JAMES (8 Months)
„	(Mrs.) CATHERINE MARY PARFITT
„	MORGAN DAVIES
„	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ALFRED EVANS, J.P.</div>
„	ALFRED THOMAS ALLEN
Chairman of the Council (<i>ex-officio</i>)	
Chairman of the Finance Committee (<i>ex-officio</i>)	
together with	
Mrs. M. J. HARCOMBE	
Mrs. M. J. WILLIAMS	

OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health :

- (e) D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Public Analyst (part time) :

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Lay Administrative Officer :

- (f) T. J. REES (part year)
(f) D. J. LEWIS (part year)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE (part year)

(a.c.) WILLIAM J. EVANS (part year)

Sanitary Inspectors :

	<i>District</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>

(a.c.) WILLIAM J. EVANS	9 .. Ferndale	2 (part year)
(a.) IDRIS T. WATKINS	7 .. Porth	49
(a.c.) ROBERT BADEN DAVIES	4 .. Tonypany	2361
(b.c.) JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6 .. Porth	175
(b.c.) R. MEREDITH LEWIS	8 .. Ferndale	63
(b.c.) HAYDN GWYN THOMAS	1 .. Pentre	2276
(b.c.d.) CHARLES J. BUMFORD	2 .. Pentre	2288
(b.c.) STANLEY MASON	3 .. Pentre	3224
(b.c.) JOHN GORWYN EVANS	5 .. Tonypany	2239
(b.c.) WILLIAM R. THOMAS	..	

Shops Inspectors :

(b.c.) HARRY GLYN PRICE *Telephone :* Ferndale 109
 (b.c.) CHARLES REGINALD PARFITT

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN	BRIAN S. GRIFFITHS.
SELWYN DAVIES	MYRA HIGGINS (part year).
WILLIAM JOHN	VERNON L. BRYANT (temp.)
W. CYNLAIS JONES	GARETH GRIFFITHS (temp.)
JACK WILLIAMS	LYNFA HARRIS (part year).
DENNIS COLLINS	RONALD HARRIS (temp.)
MEGAN PUGH	

*Rodent Control :*DAVID JOHN DAVIES (*Supervisor*)

Operatives :

WILLIAM INGRAM
J. MYRDDIN WILLIAMS
WILLIAM JONES

ELFED H. EVANS
HECTOR G. EVANS
LEO I. WYNNE

NOTES

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors, Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate in Sanitary Science granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Is also Divisional Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority (Glamorgan County Council); and District School Medical Officer, Rhondda Education Committee (Glamorgan County Council).
- (f.) Part salary paid by Glamorgan County Council in respect of services to local Health Authority and Local Education Authority.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Office Pentre 2139
Residence Pentre 3204.

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Rhondda Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the sanitary conditions and state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1951.

The population of the district as enumerated in the Census taken on the night of the 9th April, 1951, was 111,357 persons but it has been estimated that the mid-year population amounted to 110,700 persons, representing a diminution of 1,600 persons as compared with the corresponding mid-summer estimate for the previous year. The decrease in the population during the period between the two Censuses of 1931 and 1951 amounted to 21.2 per cent. of the 1931 population but a comparison of the

estimated populations in the successive years which comprised the intercensal period shows that the fall in the population of the district has not been so rapid in the last five years as it was in the pre-war period from 1931 to 1939.

The figures relating to births, deaths and mortality from various diseases indicated that the records for 1951 were exceptional in some respects. For the first year in the recorded history of the district the number of deaths exceeded the number of births and it is hoped that such an excess is not likely to be frequently recorded in future years. The general death-rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population was the highest recorded since 1908 when the death-rate was 17.9; a comparison of the distribution of the deaths in these two years, however, shows that 60 per cent. of the deaths in 1951 occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age whilst in 1908 the corresponding percentage was 11 and, also in 1908, 40 per cent. of the deaths occurred amongst babies who were under one year old whilst in 1951 the corresponding percentage was 5. The death-rate from tuberculosis, 0.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population, was lower than in any previous year and though tuberculosis is still prevalent the advances in the methods of treatment have reduced the mortality from this disease. There was a considerable increase in the death-rate from cancer as compared with previous years; in 1951 this rate was 2.07 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average rate of 1.55 in the previous ten years.

The district was comparatively free from serious epidemics of infectious diseases apart from a wave of influenza which swept through the area, together with other parts of the country, in January and February ; no death from diphtheria has occurred in the district during the last five years and, likewise, there has been no death from scarlet fever for six years.

Housing conditions continued to present the most serious problem in relation to the health and happiness of a large proportion of the population. At the end of the year there were 3,280 applicants on the lists of applications for the tenancies of Council houses and the majority of these applications were submitted on behalf of families who were living in "apartments" and sharing domestic arrangements with one or more families in houses which were structurally suitable for the accommodation of one family. The sanitary inspectors have been active in their endeavours to persuade house owners to carry out repairs in many houses but in many instances it was necessary to seek the assistance of the Legal Department of the Council with the view of obtaining speedier attention to the unsatisfactory conditions arising from the lack of repair of houses in the district.

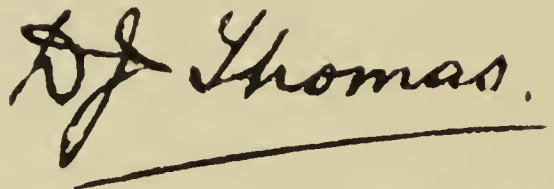
The sanitary inspectors have continued to exercise vigilance over the hygienic conditions in shops and other premises where food is handled and efforts have been made to secure compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act in relation to such premises. The

sampling of various articles of food under the provisions of the Act was also undertaken to a greater extent than in previous years but the most frequent deficiencies discovered were in the amounts of fat in the samples of ice-cream and in the presence of meal mites in samples of various types of powders intended to be used for making cakes, etc.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the co-operation of and assistance rendered by all members of the staff of the Department during the year under review.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Thomas", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

Rhondda Urban District

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Area	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	111,357
Population (Estimated at Midsummer, 1951)	110,700
Number of inhabited houses	29,481

							Rate per 1,000 Population
Live Births—		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Legitimate	833	832	1,665	15.0			
Illegitimate	31	20	51	0.5			
	<u>864</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>15.5</u>			
Still Births	34	25	59	0.5			
Still Births per 1,000							
Total (live and still) births			33.3				
Deaths from all causes	1,025	730	1,755	15.9			

	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.6	0.6
Other Puerperal Causes	2	1.2	1.1
	<u>3</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>

Deaths under 1 year—

All Infants	87	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	51
Legitimate Infants	87	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	52
Illegitimate Infants	—	Rate per 1000, Illeg. Live Births	—

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from special causes :—		
Measles	1	0.01
Whooping Cough	3	0.03
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	2	0.02
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	52	0.47
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	0.06
Cancer	229	2.07

AREA, POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Rhondda Urban District, covering 23,886 acres, remained unaltered during 1951; a large proportion of this area is mountain land and the houses and industrial sites are situated along the lower reaches of the two main valleys, the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach, and their off-shoots. The densities of houses, etc., in the built-up portions of the district are consequently high and the physical configuration renders the provision of adequate out-door recreational facilities very difficult.

The population of the district enumerated in the census held on the night of the 9th April, 1951 as published in the Preliminary Report on the Census was 111,357 persons as compared with 141,346 persons enumerated in the Census of 1931, and representing a diminution of 29,989 persons in the inter-Censal period of twenty years or 21.2 per cent. of the 1931 population; the corresponding percentage decrease of the population of the district in the previous intercensal period of ten years between 1921 and 1931 was 13.1 so that it can reasonably be assumed that the rate of decrease of the population has slackened slightly since 1931 as compared with the decrease in the years immediately preceding 1931.

Of the 155 towns in England and Wales, excluding London, with populations exceeding 50,000 persons, the Rhondda Urban District provided the highest percentage decrease in population in the intercensal period.

At the Census of 1931 there was an excess of 6,728 male persons as compared with female persons in the district whilst in the Census of 1951 there was an excess of 2,589 female persons. Moreover in the intercensal period the percentage decrease of male persons was 26.5 whilst the corresponding decrease of female persons was 15.4, so that in recent years there has been a greater

emigration of male persons as compared with that of female persons.

The natural increase of the population, that is, the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths in the district during the intercensal period of twenty years is estimated to amount to 8,368 persons and, taking into account the decrease of 29,989 persons as ascertained at the 1951 census it is estimated that the excess of emigration from over immigration into the district amounted to a total of 38,357 persons, during the above mentioned period.

Notwithstanding the large decrease in population the figures published in the Preliminary Report show that the Rhondda has the second largest population amongst Urban Districts and has a larger population than of each of 43 County Boroughs in England and Wales and also than of each of seven Counties in Wales.

For the first time in the recent history of the district the figures for 1951 show an excess in the number of deaths over the number of births amounting to 39 so that there was no "natural increase" in the population but a "natural decrease" equivalent to 0.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This unique event in the history of the district is a reflexion on the social conditions; the mining industry has not proved attractive to large numbers of the younger male population and increasing mechanisation of the industry has lessened the total number of employees required and, apart from employment in the factories recently established in the district, there was little scope for the employment of surplus female labour. Consequently, the larger portion of the emigration from the district mentioned above was from amongst those who were in the younger potentially child bearing age groups. Lack of separate housing accommodation has also

deterred young married couples from embarking on the rearing of a family of children. Also, the employment of married women in industries has diminished the desire for children. The emigration of the younger elements of the population has also caused a higher proportion of the population to be distributed in the older age groups amongst whom the deaths are naturally numerically higher and it may be noted that in 1951 60.1 per cent. of the deaths in the district occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age.

Coal mining continued to be the principal industry providing employment for male labour but a large number of men were employed in factories or on constructional works outside the district. A number of light industries have also been established and these industries have absorbed a considerable amount of female labour as well as of male labour.

Largely as the result of the development of these light industries, where men, who were disabled or physically unfit for employment in the mines, could find employment, the number of unemployed persons in the district was lower at the end of 1951 than for many years previously.

BIRTHS.

	1951	Average for ten years 1941-1950
Number of Births	1716 ..	2,049
Birth-rate in Rhondda	15.5 ..	17.8
Birth-rate in England and Wales	15.5 ..	17.0

The number of live births registered in the district during 1951 was 1,842 but 236 of these registered births

belonged to parents who were not normally resident in the district and the majority occurred in a hospital where mothers resident outside the area were admitted for their confinements.

It will be observed from the above that 1,606 births belonging to Rhondda parents were registered in the district during the year but the transfer of notifications of births from other districts showed that 110 births belonging to Rhondda parents occurred in various places outside the district and it is therefore calculated that the number of births allocated to this district during 1951 amounted to 1,716, equivalent to a birth rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average of 17.8 in the preceding ten years.

The estimated birth-rates in the various wards comprising the district varied between a maximum of 18.6 per 1,000 in Ward 10 and a minimum of 11.2 per 1,000 in Ward 2.

Illegitimacy. The number of illegitimate births in the district during the year was 51 giving a rate of 29.7 per 1,000 live births; the corresponding rate in the previous year was 39.2.

DEATHS.

		1951		Average for ten years 1941-1950
Number of Deaths, Rhondda	..	1,755	..	1,581
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	..	15.9	..	13.7
Death-rate per 1,000, England and Wales	.. .. .	12.5	..	11.7

The number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 1,487 of which 43 were of non-residents and 311 Rhondda residents died in various places outside the district; taking into account these outwardly and inwardly transferable deaths, the number of deaths allocated to the district amounted to 1,755 equivalent to a death-rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with a rate of 15.7 recorded in the previous year.

Amongst the eleven wards in the district the death-rates varied between a minimum of 13.8 in Ward 6 and a maximum of 19.8 in Ward 7.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death, the numbers of deaths caused thereby and the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are shown in the following summary :—

				No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 population
Other Heart Disease	..	..		351	3.17
Cancer	..	..	..	229	2.07
Bronchitis	..	..	..	189	1.71
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	..	..	..	177	1.59
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	142	1.28
Pneumonia	..	..	..	53	0.48
Respiratory Tuberculosis			..	52	0.47
Influenza	..	..	..	44	0.40

Other Heart Disease. The list of causes of death in Table III (appendix) is in accordance with the list published by the Registrar General and it will be noted that, as in 1950, coronary disease and angina and hypertension with heart disease are now separately classified. Deaths certified as due to various conditions such as myocardial degeneration, myocarditis, valvular disease of one or

more valves of the heart, pericarditis, etc., have been classified under the term "other heart disease" and of the 351 deaths thus classified 274 or 78.1 per cent. were of persons over 65 years of age. Of these 274 deaths 131 were certified as due to myocardial degeneration and 97 as due to myocarditis. Of the 66 deaths which occurred amongst persons who were between 45 and 65 years of age myocardial degeneration or myocarditis caused 30 deaths whilst 19 deaths were caused by valvular disease of the heart ; seven deaths were caused by rheumatic carditis amongst persons in this age group. Of the 10 deaths amongst persons between 25 and 45 years of age 4 were due to valvular disease, 2 each were caused by rheumatic carditis and congestive heart failure and the remaining death was due to myocardial degeneration.

Vascular lesions of the Nervous System. The majority of the deaths classified in this group were caused by cerebral haemorrhage and the total amounted to 177 equivalent to a death rate of 1.59 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths 134 occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age and there was a preponderance of male deaths in the ratio of 71 male deaths to 63 female deaths. Amongst the 40 deaths of persons between 45 and 65 years of age, however, there was an excess of female deaths, 23 deaths having occurred amongst female persons as compared with 17 deaths amongst male persons.

Coronary Disease and Angina. The number of deaths classified in this group of diseases was 142, giving a death rate of 1.28 per 1,000 of the population. The majority of deaths in this group occurred amongst male persons, there being 102 male deaths as compared with 40 female deaths ; the preponderance of male deaths was more marked amongst persons in the 45 to 65 years age group and of the 59 deaths of persons in this age group 49 occurred amongst male persons.

Hypertension with Heart Disease. During 1951, 16 deaths were allocated to this disease as compared with 30 deaths in the previous year. The total deaths were divided equally amongst the two sexes but of the four deaths of persons between 45 and 65 years of age three were of male persons whilst seven of the twelve deaths amongst persons over 65 years of age were of female persons.

Cancer. The total number of deaths caused by cancer in the district during the year was 229 giving a death rate of 2.07 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the death-rate from cancer during 1951 was the highest recorded in the district the next highest rate being 1.69 which occurred in 1948.

It may also be noted that the death-rate from cancer during 1951 was nearly five times the corresponding death-rate in 1901 when a rate of 0.45 was recorded; it is also of interest to note that the annual average death-rates from cancer in the district during the first five decennial periods in this century were:—1901 to 1910—0.47, 1911 to 1920—0.58, 1921 to 1930—0.79, 1931 to 1940—1.20 and 1941 to 1950—1.55.

Cancer of the stomach caused 65 deaths in 1951 as compared with 58 deaths in the previous year; 25 deaths occurred amongst persons who were between 45 and 65 years of age, and 40 deaths amongst persons over 65 years old. In the latter age group the numbers of deaths were equally divided amongst the two sexes whilst in the younger age group the number of male deaths exceeded the female deaths by three. Cancer of the lung or bronchus caused 23 deaths during the year giving a death-rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the population. According to the figures published in Appendices A and B of the Registrar General's Quarterly Return No. 413 the death-rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus compared favourably with those calculated in respect of many large industrial towns such as Manchester, Swansea, London, Liverpool, Bristol,

Birmingham and Cardiff which had death-rates of 0.47, 0.47, 0.46, 0.41, 0.37, 0.36 and 0.32, respectively, whilst the coal-mining areas in South Wales had death-rates comparable to that of the Rhondda.

During 1951 there was an increase in the numbers of deaths from cancer of the breast and uterus as compared with the previous year, the numbers of deaths from cancer of the breast in the respective years being 20 and 13 and of the uterus 9 and 6.

Amongst deaths from cancer of other sites it may be noted that 23 deaths occurred from cancer of the colon or large intestine, 19 deaths from cancer of the rectum and 8 each from cancer of the bladder and prostate.

Old Age. The number of deaths which could only be classified as due to "old age" or "senility" according to the information disclosed on the death certificates during the year was 63 as compared with 81 deaths in the previous year. Of the total of 63 deaths 25 occurred amongst male persons and 38 amongst female persons. Wards 2 and 1 with 15 and 12 deaths, respectively, provided the largest numbers of deaths attributable to old age whilst Ward 7 with only one death provided the lowest number.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths of infants under one year old in the district during 1951 was 87 giving an infantile death rate of 51 per 1,000 live births as compared with a corresponding rate of 47 in 1950 and an annual average rate of 53 in the ten years 1941 to 1950, inclusive. The number of deaths of infants under four weeks old was 53 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 31.5 per 1,000 live births as compared with a similar rate of 24.4 in the previous year. Reference to Table IV. (Appendix) shows that 43 deaths occurred during the first week after birth and 31 of these deaths were due to prematurity ;

the respiratory infections such as bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough and measles caused 17 deaths whilst only one death was certified as due to gastro-enteritis.

The number and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths during 1951 allocated in accordance with the respective age groups were as follows :—

87 or	5.0 per cent.	were under 1 year old.
5 or	0.3 per cent.	were 1 year and under 2 years.
11 or	0.6 per cent.	were 2 years and under 5 years.
14 or	0.8 per cent.	were 5 years and under 15 years.
17 or	0.9 per cent.	were 15 years and under 25 years.
84 or	4.8 per cent.	were 25 years and under 45 years.
482 or	27.5 per cent.	were 45 years and under 65 years.
1055 or	60.1 per cent.	were 65 years and over.

Still-born Children. The number of still-births notified in the district during 1951 was 59, equivalent to a still-birth rate of 33.2 per 1,000 total live and still births ; this rate was 6.6 per 1,000 higher than the corresponding rate for the previous year and compares unfavourably with the annual average rate of 32.2 for the ten years 1941 to 1950, inclusive.

Uncertified Deaths. No death was recorded as having been uncertified during 1951.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

The number of deaths certified as due to accidents in collieries in the district during the year was fourteen as compared with thirteen deaths in the previous year. Of the fourteen deaths, two were of persons between fifteen and twenty-five years of age, four were between twenty-five and forty-five years, six were between forty-five and

sixty-five years and the remaining two were over sixty-five years of age. In six instances the deaths were caused by falls of roof or stone, five deaths were caused by violent contact with moving coal trams whilst one death each was caused by falling down a pit shaft, blast from shot firing and violent contact with a steel post.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of deaths certified by District Coroners

during 1951	219
Rate per cent. of total deaths	12.3

The number of deaths investigated by Coroners in the district during the year was 219 representing 12.3 per cent. of the total deaths; the corresponding percentage in the previous year was 11.6.

The principal causes of death as ascertained by the District Coroners and the numbers caused thereby were as follows :—

Pneumoeoniosis	33
Pneumoeoniosis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	19
Coronary Disease	28
Emphysema	16
Pneumonia	16
Colliery accidents	14
Cancer or Malignant Disease	11
Accidents at Home	10
Heart Disease	10
Accidents on Roads	7
Suicide	6

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars of the officers employed in the public health services administered by the Council are inserted at the beginning of the Report.

During the year Mr. T. J. Rees and Mr. T. Osborne, who had held posts as Lay Administrative Officer and Chief Sanitary Inspector, respectively, resigned their appointments under the Superannuation Scheme and it is fitting to pay tribute to the efficient services rendered by these two officers for many years.

The co-ordination of the environmental and personal health services in the district was maintained in virtue of the arrangements whereby the Medical Officer of Health also held the posts of Divisional Medical Officer in respect of services provided by the Glamorgan County Council under the National Health Service Act and of District School Medical Officer for the Rhondda Excepted District whilst the Lay Administrative Officer, likewise apportioned his time to all these services.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The baeteriological examination of materials such as swabs, stools, water, ice-cream, milk, etc., submitted by the Health Department were undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Cardiff.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The hospital faeilities available for the inhabitants of the district are administered by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The Committee control twelve hospitals, including two convalescent homes, with a total bed compliment of over 1,200 beds of which the following are situated in the Rhondda Urban District :—

Llwynypia Hospital	..	..	202 beds.
Porth and District Hospital	..	..	130 „
Treherbert Hospital	..	..	30 „
Pentwyn Hospital	..	..	24 „
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	..	..	114 „
Penrhys Small Pox Hospital	..	..	14 „

HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III. OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

The Glamorgan County Council as the Local Health Authority has made arrangements for the provision of the services specified in Part III. of the above Act and, with the exeption of the Ambulance Service, the day-to-day administration of these services is undertaken locally in the offices of the Health Department under the direction of the Rhondda Divisional Health Committee. This Committee is composed of sixteen local members of the

County Council, eleven members of the District Council and 3 added or co-opted members nominated by the Divisional Committee and appointed by the County Council; the eleven members of the District Council on this Divisional Committee are also members of the Health and Housing Committees of the District Council so that a further link between the environmental and personal health services is maintained locally.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47

No occasion arose for action in accordance with the procedure specified in the above Section in connection with the removal to suitable premises of persons who were in need of care and attention. In one instance of a man, who was living alone and in failing health, persuasion by the medical attendant, officers of the Health Department and relatives, was successful in securing his admission to a hospital for the chronic sick.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of infected articles of clothing was undertaken in the "Equifex" steam disinfector installed at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital in accordance with arrangements made with the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee and two motor vans used for the conveyance of clothing to and from the disinfecting station were also garaged at the Hospital.

Rooms were usually fumigated with formaldehyde vapour under the supervision of the district sanitary inspectors.

SECTION III.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the water supply of the district during 1951; the upper and middle portions of the Rhondda Fawr Valley with the exception of most of the houses in Cwmpare are supplied from the Council's undertaking whilst the remainder of the district, with the exception of some houses at Pontygwaith, Ynyshir and Penrhiwfer was provided from the supply of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

The quality of the water supplied in the district has been satisfactory and there was no restriction on the quantity of water available in the distributing systems during the year.

The bacteriological examinations of 21 samples of water taken from the intakes to the Council's supply showed that only ten could be regarded as satisfactory whilst the examinations of seventeen samples taken at various points on the distributive system gave a satisfactory result in each instance indicating that the process of filtration and chlorination was functioning efficiently. The chemical examinations indicated that the water was a soft neutral water possessing satisfactory chemical and physical characters.

The bacteriological examinations of fourteen samples of raw untreated water obtained by officers of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board showed that eight could be regarded as satisfactory and six as unsatisfactory whilst the examinations of twenty-two samples obtained at various points on the distributive system gave satisfactory results. A comparison of the chemical and physical characters of the untreated and treated waters showed satisfactory purification and a consistent reduction in the discolouration as measured by the Burgess scale.

According to the information kindly supplied by Mr. J. B. Hughes, the Council's Water Engineer, the total daily consumption of water per head of the population residing within the area of distribution of the Council's supply was approximately thirty-nine gallons of which 3.5 gallons was used for trade purposes.

In the area of supply of the Joint Water Board there were five groups of houses with a total of seventeen houses occupied by sixty persons supplied with water from a stand-pipe provided for each group.

Approximately 1,000 houses in the district are provided with water other than that supplied through the systems controlled by the Council and the Joint Water Board. Of this total, 697 houses are situated at Cwmparc and are supplied from a gathering ground and reservoir which are controlled by the National Coal Board; other groups include 130 houses at Pontygwaith, thirty-eight houses at Ynyshir and twenty-three houses at Penrhiwfer whilst the remaining houses supplied from private sources are scattered farmhouses and cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The public sewers in the district were maintained in a satisfactory condition under the supervision of Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

During the year 275 defective sewers formerly known as "combined drains" serving 2,354 houses were referred to Mr. Gillard for attention and in fifty other instances involving 274 houses, the reference to the Surveyor was made after the service of statutory notices on the owners in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In addition, the defective drains of 178 houses, served by single drains, were referred for attention by the Surveyor as a result of written authorisations from the owners.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The main rivers and their principal tributaries continued to be heavily contaminated by effluents from collieries especially by particles of coal and other matters suspended in the effluents from coal washeries ; the absence of this pollution and the clarification of the waters in the rivers was particularly evident during periods when collieries were idle such as during the "miner's week" in July. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable diminution in the depositing of household refuse in the rivers or on the river banks largely owing to the vigilance exercised by the sanitary inspectors and other members of the Council's staff.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the district unconnected with the sewerage system at the end of the year amounted to 106 ; the majority of these houses are farmhouses or cottages which are on isolated sites on the hillsides or houses situated in such positions that connection with the nearest sewers is not possible.

The appended table, which is compiled from the reports submitted by the sanitary inspectors, indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the district at the end of 1951 :—

No. of privies with fixed receptacles (middens, etc.)	41
No. of privies with movable receptacles	30
No. of water closets (freshwater, cistern flushed) ..	26,773
No. of water closets (waste water)	—
No. of water closets (hand flushed)	2,170

During the year eleven houses with hand-flushed closets were provided with flushing cisterns.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the whole district, with the exception of the portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the area, was undertaken by the Council by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer.

The total cost of the collection of refuse and its cartage to the refuse destructor at Dinas or to the tips during the year amounted to £49,145 equivalent to £1. 13s. 1d. per house.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1951

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the following is a summary of the information relating to the work done during the course of the year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public Health Acts	1,720
Inspections of houses served by defective sewers (formerly combined drains)	2,851
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	373
Revisits to infected houses, including Disinfections	572
Visits to :—	
Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects	12,014
Dairies and Milkshops	595
Slaughterhouses	242
Bakehouses	288
Common Lodging-Houses	9
Ice-Cream Vendors	181
Fried Fish Shops	108
Factories and Workshops	270
New Buildings (Drains of)	51
Seavenging Depots	44
Re Waste Water	75
Back Lanes	1,133
Piggeries	110
Interviews	1,722
Overcrowding Surveys	55
<hr/>	
Total Inspections and Re-Inspections	22,413

House Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	1,365
Warning Notices served	2
Statutory Notices served	1,260
Work done without Notice	219
Notices complied with :—	
Preliminary	165
Statutory	619
New Buildings certified	115

Drain Connections :—

No. of connections made	..	..	..	36
No. of Houses connected	..	..	..	126
Total Houses connected to 31st December				
1951 .. .. .	..	..	..	29,597
Total Houses unconnected to 31st December,				
1951 .. .. .	..	..	..	106
Meat destroyed	..	..	..	40,744 lbs.
Meat offal destroyed	..	..	..	77,992 lbs:
Other Foods destroyed	..	..	..	17,704 lbs:

There were 1,367 informal notices and 1,260 statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of byelaws and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 219 instances without the service of notices, whilst 165 informal notices and 612 statutory notices were complied with. The local authority carried out the work at 7 houses in default of owners served with statutory notices. These figures include the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYELAWS, REGULATIONS OR ORDERS.**

The number of premises and occupations subject to control by byelaws, regulations or orders in the district was 119 as indicated in the subjoined table. The table excludes dairies on farms which are now under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

Description	Sanitary Districts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses ..	7	6	5	4	6	5	4	3	9	49
Dairies and Milk Shops	12	6	4	8	2	8	6	7	9	62
Common Lodging House ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Offensive Trades	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	20	13	13	13	8	14	10	10	18	119

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one common lodging house in the district, namely, that situated at No. 126 William Street, Ystrad, which has accommodation for ten persons.

The district Sanitary Inspector made nine visits to the house, and the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

SHOPS, 1951.

Number of Shops in the District in 1950	1,862
New Shops established in 1951	84
Shops removed from the Register in 1951 ..	104
Net decrease in Shops in 1951	20
Number of Shops in district in 1951	1,842
Number of Shops subject to a local Closing Order	1,029
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed	866
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday Order	843

Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed..	334
Number of Assistants in Exempted Shops ..	503
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	49
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	113
Legal proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1951	—

The number of shops remaining on the register at the end of 1951 amounted to 1,842 which showed a net decrease of 20 as compared with the previous year; 84 new shops were established while 104 shops were closed and removed from the Register during the year. The number of shop assistants decreased from 2,172 to 2,127.

In addition to the 2,127 assistants employed in the shops, there were 113 persons under eighteen years of age, who though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The inspectors rendered occasional assistance in the general duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and, more frequently, assisted with the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughter-house, Ton-Pentre.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year :—

Observation Duty—number of hours	..	..	478
Visits to Shops :—			
Primary routine inspections	..	..	100
Re-inspections	..	..	6,257
Regarding hours of employment, meal-times, etc.—			
For de-registration	..	..	107
Unsound Food	..	..	29
Other Visits	..	..	187
Number of warnings given	..	..	56
Sampling Action (Food and Drugs Act), No. of hours			954
Slaughterhouse, Meat Inspection, No. of hours	..		176

Details are given in the appended table regarding the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect	Number of Defects	
	Discovered during 1951	Remedied during 1951
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of Ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	3	—
Not maintained	1	4
Means of lighting	—	1
Washing facilities	3	—
Facilities for taking of meals	—	—
Total number of defects	7	5
Number of shops involved	5	5

Contraventions of the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were also discovered in two of the premises included in the above table.

No application was received by the Council for a certificate under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, giving exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

The Shops Inspectors did not report any case during the year in respect of which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings for any infringement of the Shops Acts and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district, it will be seen that assistants were employed in 47 per cent. of the shops as compared with 46 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 18 per cent. of the male assistants and 29 per cent. of the female assistants were under eighteen years of age.

REPORT OF SHOPS INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1951

TRADES	Cols.	1	New businesses registered during 1951.	Number of Shops closed during 1951	Total Number of Shops	Number of Shops in which assistants are employed	Number of Assistants employed.				Weekly half-holiday								No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Order	Legal Action taken				
							Males		Females.		Shops				Assistants									
							Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day	Thurs-day	Satur-day	Ex-empt	Mon-day	Tues-day	Wed-nesday	Thurs-day			Fri-day	Satur-day		
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Bazaars and Faney Dealers	1	13	9	1	2	37	38	..	11	2	..	..	..	76	2	..	2	13	..	..
Boot and Shoe Dealers	3	7	86	40	7	26	12	37	..	69	17	..	..	..	60	22	..	22	86	..	..
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	2	3	114	95	50	112	5	24	100	..	14	..	148	..	..	2	..	41	114	..	..
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores	..	1	1	1	40	34	5	28	27	37	..	35	5	..	..	..	83	14	..	14	40	..	..
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	..	3	7	7	114	28	3	2	15	31	..	..	..	114	5	2	3	38	3	..	..	..	..
Dairy Produce and Milk Shops	13	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Drapers, Hosiers and Milliners	6	2	123	41	5	25	47	107	..	101	22	..	..	..	127	57	..	123	..	..	..
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	..	5	5	14	73	22	..	13	5	15	..	45	28	..	..	..	24	9	..	73	..	..	..
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops	2	..	39	27	5	45	11	17	..	30	9	..	..	..	59	19	..	39	..	..	..
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	11	10	131	58	11	22	19	42	..	..	..	131	5	16	13	46	14	..	..	..	..
Grocers and Provision Dealers	..	3	3	4	215	164	46	361	68	205	..	169	46	..	..	..	434	246	..	215	..	..	..
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	3	3	4	82	22	4	7	8	19	..	70	12	..	..	..	30	8	..	82	..	..	..
Hardware, Chinaware, Tinware, Paper, Paints and Oil Vendors	..	5	2	2	42	9	..	10	4	7	..	36	6	..	..	..	16	5	..	42	..	..	..
Ironmongery, Electrical, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings	..	3	5	5	64	27	4	28	2	25	..	46	18	..	..	..	42	17	..	64	..	..	..
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Stationers	..	6	2	2	82	47	21	13	10	20	..	..	..	82	..	..	43	21	..	..	..	..	..
Photographers and Picture Framers	7	2	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refreshment Houses and Temperance Bars	45	20	..	3	12	19	..	..	..	45	2	3	8	18	3	..	..	..	..
Restaurants and Cooked Meat Shops	1	19	12	1	3	6	9	..	..	..	19	1	3	3	9	3	..	..	..	..
Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors	..	2	3	3	125	102	..	63	..	82	..	..	..	125	15	23	31	63	12	..	..	..	..
Sweet Shops and Mixed Businesses	..	14	20	264	31	31	5	3	12	25	..	..	..	264	..	..	..	35	10	..	52	..	..
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters..	..	2	4	52	30	30	7	34	11	18	..	43	9	..	..	..	51	19	19	52	..	..	..
Watchmakers and Jewellers	1	1	24	12	..	4	4	5	..	20	4	..	..	..	11	2	2	24	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	12	12	75	31	31	9	19	6	11	..	26	1	48	..	..	28	17	17	62	..	..	..
Totals		84	104	1842	866	866	185	892	299	707	100	706	102	942	177	47	59	1000	7	545	1030			

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, is 566, made up as follows :—

	Total	Without mechanical power	With mechanical power
Factories	468	118	350
Bake-houses	49	5	44
Building operations ..	1	—	1
Electrical Stations ..	12	—	12
Out-workers	36	36	—
	<hr/> 566 <hr/>	<hr/> 159 <hr/>	<hr/> 407 <hr/>

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 288 visits to bake-houses and 270 visits to other premises embraced by the Act. during the course of the year.

The appended tables provide information relating to the trades carried on at the premises to which the above-mentioned Act applies, the inspections made during the year and the results of action taken in connection therewith.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number of Premises	Number of		
		In- spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	118	65	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	350	205	1	—
Bakehouses without mechanical power ..	5	14	—	—
Bakehouses with mechanical power	44	274	—	—
Other premises (excluding outworkers' premises) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	13	—	—	—
Totals ..	530	558	1	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S7.)				
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	—	—	—
Other offences— Inadequate fire-escape	—	1	—	—
	1	1	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	Class	No. of out-workers (August)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises
Making wearing apparel	1	32	—
Making boxes of paper, etc. ..	21	4	—
Totals ..	—	36	—

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS

[illegible]

Return of Factories—Continued.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Tube Making ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling Cases, Bags ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patent Fasteners ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagon Builders ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Watch and Clock Repairers, Jewellers ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wooden Pram Bodies, Washboards ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ventilating Air Ducts ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries ..	84	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Fish and Potato Frying ..	44	5	6	4	5	8	8	8	10	3	4	10	43	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Ice Cream ..	2	..	..	3	2	4	4	2	5	2	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk Pasteurising ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Waters ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar Works ..	49	3	8	3	2	4	7	3	3	..	1	7	41	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sausage and Small Meat Goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	468	28	41	23	23	28	46	26	53	20	18	44	350	10	19	20	9	6	18	2	20	9	..	5	118
Other Premises to which the Act applies :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakehouses ..	49	4	5	5	2	3	6	4	2	2	2	9	44	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
Building Operations ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction ..	12	2	1	1	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Stations ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	24	5	2	..	36
Outworkers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS ..	566	34	48	29	26	35	54	30	56	22	20	53	407	12	20	21	9	7	18	5	46	14	2	5	159

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The above-mentioned Act repealed the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, and came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, and is administered by the Urban District Council as the Local Authority.

The Act refers to the use of rag flock and other filling materials, which are listed in Section 33 of the Act, in any form of upholstering and the stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., except in the re-making or re-conditioning of any article or the making or fitting out of railway carriages, road vehicles, etc.; any premises on which such work is done require to be registered by the local authority. Premises where rag flock is made or stored for use on registered premises require to be licensed by the local authority. No rag flock may be delivered to registered premises except from premises licensed under the Act.

On the application of an upholstering and bedding firm their premises were registered under the Act.

The Council have made arrangements with one of the analysts "prescribed" by the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the analyses of samples taken in pursuance of the provisions of the Act.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No legal action was taken during the year under the Byc-law made by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

The introduction of a smelting industry at Porth caused complaints to be made on account of the emission of smoke, which however was not black, when the furnaces

were being operated and the proprietors undertook to carry out works with the object of diminishing the amount of smoke emitted into the lower strata of the atmosphere ; at the end of the year there was evidence of some improvement but complaints continued to be received and further efforts to prevent atmospheric pollution were being considered.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The disinfection of houses harbouring bed bugs or other insects was undertaken under the supervision of the district sanitary inspectors, and 21 houses were treated in the district during the year. The methods adopted included spraying with zaldecide fluid containing D.D.T., together with the stripping of walls, removal of skirting boards, etc., and the fumigation of rooms with formaldehyde vapour when considered necessary.

SWIMMING BATHS

The open-air swimming baths situated at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale are administered by the Surveyor's Department of the Council, each bath being under the control of a suitably qualified superintendent. During the bathing season the water in these baths is constantly filtered and chlorinated and the efficiency of these processes is regularly checked by means of colourimetric tests for the presence of residual chlorine. Officers of the Health Department also took samples of the waters in these baths for bacteriological and chemical examinations and the results indicated a satisfactory standard of purity.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

During the year three whole time rodent operators were employed in carrying out investigations into the prevalence of rodent infestation and the necessary treatment of such infestations in premises in the district and a similar number of operators were employed whole-time on the inspection and treatment of the sewers in the district, the whole staff of operators being under the direct supervision of the Outdoor Rodent Control Supervisor.

The following table gives information on the lines required by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in respect of the prevalence of rats and mice and the measure of control carried out by the rodent control staff of the local authority during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other (includ- ing Busi- ness and Indus- trial)	Total
I. Total number of proper- ties in Local Auth- ority's District ..	48	28,147	31	3,962	32,188
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result					
(a) of notification or	5	239	—	136	380
(b) otherwise ..	25	743	8	23	799
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats					
Major	8	1	—	—	9
Minor	22	326	8	86	442
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	652	—	62	714
V. Number of infested pro- perties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority ..	30	979	8	148	1,165
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "block" con- trol schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	4

The thirty properties shown as Local Authority's property in the above table (item V.) include 5 refuse tips and 14 river banks.

There are no large warehouses or wharfage in the area to create any special circumstances for the undue presence of rats and mice.

There was no occasion during the year for disinfection work to be carried out in conjunction with the rodent operators of adjoining districts.

During the year 24,705 token baits, 8,896 poison baits and 2,274 post baits were laid, and 20 traps were set.

SEWERS

Ward	Number of man-holes treated	Pre-bait takes			Poison baits laid
		Complete	Partial	No take	
1	730	275	35	531	199
2	660	378	70	450	210
3	484	248	52	334	150
4	583	326	62	399	184
5	709	254	136	514	195
6	811	346	90	593	218
7	643	272	62	476	167
8	806	296	170	573	233
9	569	194	108	418	151
10	508	170	88	379	129
11	729	347	81	515	214
Totals	7,232	3,106	954	5,182	2,050

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

Two public mortuaries situated in the cemetery grounds, Trealaw, and at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, have been erected and maintained by the Council and were utilised during the year for the reception of 19 and 6 bodies, re-

spectively. Facilities are available in each of these mortuaries for carrying out post-mortem examinations, and the numbers of such examinations undertaken at the above mortuaries during the year were fourteen and one, respectively.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases	Amount of Fines and Costs
		£ s. d.
Public Health Act, 1936 :		
Non-compliance with Abatement Notices —		
Work done after proceedings commenced	22	5 15 0
Work done after Nuisance Order obtained	2	1 6 0
Fines for non-compliance with Nuisance		
Order	5	6 0 0
Withdrawn, change of owner after		
Nuisance Order obtained	1	0 13 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.		
Ice-cream deficient in fat	1	5 0 0

Information relating to proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, is as follow :—

Cases outstanding 1950. Nuisance Orders 7, other		
19, Total ..	26	
Cases commenced during year	26	
		52
Work done after proceedings	22	
Case dismissed	1	
Withdrawn—house affected by ground movement	1	

Houses vacated or ownership changed	..	..	3
Nuisance Order b/d 7. Obtained 13.	Total 20		
Work done after Nuisance Order	..	..	2
Fined and adjourned <i>sine die</i> after Nuisance			
Order	..	..	5
Adjourned <i>sine die</i> after Nuisance Order	..		1
Withdrawn, change of owner after Nuisance			
Order	..	..	1
		—	36
Outstanding end of year :—			
	Nuisance Orders	11	
	Other cases	5	
		—	16

SECTION IV.

Housing.

Lack of suitable and adequate housing accommodation continued to be a most serious problem affecting the health and happiness of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the district. Unfortunately the persons most severely handicapped were married couples, either recently married or married for some years, whose intention was to rear a family of healthy children. Many of these families were obliged to reside in apartments consisting of one or two rooms and to share domestic facilities with relatives or strangers. As the children grow up the sleeping arrangements become inadequate with resultant overcrowding whilst the sharing of domestic arrangements between two or more families in the same house, erected for the accommodation of one family, frequently leads to friction. The resultant overcrowding and psychological disturbances undoubtedly have an unfavourable influence on the health, happiness and conduct or behaviour of the younger generation who are obliged to live under such conditions. Many young married couples who have visited the Health Department in connection with their applications for the tenancies of Council houses, have stated that they wished to rear a family but considered that they were not justified in doing so having regard to the lack of housing accommodation and, as one of the principal objects of marriage was thus denied to them, they were living in a state of frustration and consequent unhappiness. Unfortunately, also, very few of the houses in the district are suitable for conversion into flats to serve the need of small families.

Applications for the tenancies of Council houses are received at and investigated by officers of the Health Department and at the end of 1951 the number of applications which were considered to be outstanding amounted to 3,280, the numbers from the various wards varying between a maximum of 394 from Ward 2 and a minimum of 191 from Ward 10.

The erection of houses was proceeded with as expeditiously as the circumstances permitted and the following summary indicates the progress which had been made by the end of 1951 since the resumption of building after the war :—

I. Permanent houses—traditional type :—

In the course of erection —Houses	120
Flats	..	..	4
Completed and occupied ..	..	..	286

II. Temporary prefabricated houses—British Industries Steel Federation (B.I.S.F.) type :—

Completed and occupied	150
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III. Temporary prefabricated bungalows :—

Completed and occupied	250
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In addition to the above, 47 properties accommodating 57 family units had been requisitioned and repaired, when necessary, and allocated to families who were inadequately housed.

Consequent upon inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, followed by interviews with the owners or the service of informal or statutory notices, 997 houses were repaired or defects discovered therein were remedied, whilst seven houses were similarly attended to by the local authority in default of the owners, making a total

of 1,004 houses dealt with during the year: the corresponding number of houses similarly dealt with in the previous year was 1403. The increasing cost of materials and labour has undoubtedly caused some reluctance on the part of owners in relation to the carrying out of repairs required on houses in the district, and as most of the houses in the district have been erected for a period of fifty years or more, their maintenance in a satisfactory state of fitness for human habitation has caused considerable concern to the Authority. Great pressure has had to be made on house-owners to carry out repairs, and during the year particulars of statutory notices served in respect of 197 houses were forwarded to the Legal Department of the Council with the view of instituting legal proceedings.

During the year Demolition Orders were issued in respect of 4 houses, and 2 houses were demolished, and Closing Orders were made in respect of underground rooms in two separately occupied cellar tenements.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year:—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slop sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	11
b. Waste pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	8
c. Slop sinks provided	..	..	12

2. Water Closet.

a. Provision of new closet	..	..	..	—
b. Rebuild water closet	..	..	..	13
c. Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired	..			191
d. Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	..			190
e. Flushing appliances provided	..	..		11
f. Pans renewed or provided	..	..	..	107
g. Ventilation provided	..	..	..	2
h. Water supply provided	..	..	..	4
i. Water service pipes repaired	..	..	..	24

3. House.

a. External walls, roofs, woodwork, etc., repaired	536
b. Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., repaired	327
c. Dampness abated by removal of earth ..	1
d. Bedrooms ventilated	—
e. Windows made openable	54
f. Window area increased	—
g. Pantry or food safe provided	—
h. Sufficient light in pantry provided	—
i. Water supply pipes and fittings repaired ..	13

4. Drains.

a. Lip trap removed	—
b. Cement well around gully trap	12
c. Grid or cover to gully trap	11
d. Renew gully trap	3
e. Ventilating shaft repaired or extended ..	17
f. Drain ventilated	—
g. Drains unblocked	112
h. Drains repaired	68
i. Drainage of subsoil made good	2
j. Inspection chamber provided	2
k. Inspection chamber repaired or renewed ..	4

5. Areas.

a. Repaired	62
b. Repaired and extended	—
c. Steps repaired or renewed	50
d. Boundary walls repaired or renewed ..	82
e. Retaining walls repaired or renewed ..	30
f. Back lane door repaired or renewed	42
6. Shoots and downpipes repaired or affixed anew	232
7. Dilapidated structures repaired or fixed anew	—
8. Structures obstructing light/ventilation of living rooms removed/repaired.	1
9. Dampness abated	221

10.	Dirty house cleaned	..	..	..	..	4
11.	Fowls removed	..	..	..	..	3
12.	Manure :— (a) removed	..	..	..	..	—
	(b) receptacle provided	..	..	..	..	—
13.	Accumulation of refuse removed	..	..	..	..	2
14.	Coals in house or on paving removed	..	..	..	..	—

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1951.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	1,720
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.. .. .	1,720
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.. ..	34
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.. .. .	34
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	4
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	1,587

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	384
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (Section 9) ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners (Section 9)	—

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,365
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	612
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	7

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
---	---

- | | |
|---|---|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished
in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |
|
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing
Act, 1936 :— | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or
underground rooms in respect of
which Closing Orders were made | 2 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or
underground rooms in respect
of which Closing Orders were deter-
mined, the tenement or room having
been rendered fit | — |

SECTION V.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

The number of persons carrying on businesses connected with the production and distribution for sale of milk in the district were as follow :—

Dairy Farmers	18
Purveyors of Milk and Milk Shop keepers	71
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	3

The estimated quantity of milk produced in the district by dairy farmers daily amounted to 126 gallons of which 47 gallons were sold by retail in the untreated state and 79 gallons sold wholesale to pasteurising establishments.

The estimated daily average amount of milk sold in the district during 1951 was 7,558 gallons and the estimated daily consumption of milk per head of the population was 0.55 pint.

There were 62 premises in the area directly concerned with the distribution of milk and the number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to these premises during the year amounted to 595. Dairy farms are under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The numbers of samples of milk sold as "pasteurised" milk submitted to bacteriological examination during the year was 100 all of which gave satisfactory results on the application of the Phosphatase Test whilst only two gave unsatisfactory results on the application of the Methylene Blue Test; this latter test could not be applied in respect of eight samples taken on the 6th September because the atmospheric shade temperature at the laboratory exceeded 65 degrees F. The two samples which gave an unfavourable result with the Methylene Blue test were obtained from different vendors who were informed of the nature of the results and advised to give the matter their attention.

During the year 94 samples of treated ordinary milk and 48 samples of treated Tubereulin-tested milk were taken from two pasteurising establishments in the district. At one of the premises where only ordinary ungraded milk was treated one sample, which showed inadequate heat treatment according to the Phosphatase Test, and one sample, which gave an unsatisfactory result with the Methylene Blue Test, were obtained; the occupier was informed of these unsatisfactory results and advised regarding the necessary precautions, and subsequent samples obtained from him were reported as satisfactory. The Phosphatase Test gave satisfactory results in respect of all the other samples taken during the year but the Methylene Blue Tests in respect of 20 samples taken on the 6th June, 4th, 18th, 25th and 31st July, 1st and 9th August and the 6th September, could not be carried out because the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65 degrees F.

33 samples of untreated milk produced on local farms were submitted for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. In one instance tubercle bacilli were found to be present; the farm from which this sample

was taken was subsequently visited by officers of the Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and the offending cow was identified and slaughtered and samples of milk obtained from each of the remaining animals in the herd were found to be free from tubercle bacilli. In 7 instances the inoculated guinea pigs died prematurely and repeat samples were obtained from the farms from which the original samples were secured.

Fifteen samples of locally produced milk were examined in respect of general bacteriological quality; twelve were reported upon satisfactorily and in three instances the Methylene Blue Test gave unsatisfactory results indicating that the milk was of poor keeping quality.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. During the year the appropriate licences were issued to use special designations in relation to milk as follow:—

“Tuberculin Tested Milk”—

Dealers	2
---------	----	----	----	----	----	---

“Pasteurised Milk”—

Pasteurisers	2
--------------	----	----	----	----	---

Dealers	67
---------	----	----	----	----	----

Supplementary Dealers	3
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“Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)”

Dealers	64
---------	----	----	----	----	----

Supplementary Dealers	2
-----------------------	----	----	----	---

“Sterilised Milk”—

Dealers	10
---------	----	----	----	----	----

ICE CREAM.

During the year there was no relaxation in the attention devoted to the methods of manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream in the district in order to ensure that the

provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations were being complied with by all vendors of ice cream.

At the end of the year 44 premises had been registered as suitable for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream, and 187 premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream; in the latter group of premises there were included 165 premises where only ice-cream in the pre-packed state as delivered by wholesale manufacturing companies was stored and sold by retail.

Prior to registration all the premises were inspected and inquiries made in regard to the health of the vendors, especially in relation to the history of enteric fevers and dysentery.

The principal difficulty encountered in the registration of these premises was in regard to the provision of adequate washing facilities in accordance with the requirements of Section 13 (1) (i) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The majority of the premises where ice-cream, especially the pre-packed ice-cream, is sold in the district are small shops where groceries, confectionery, fruit, vegetables, etc., are also sold and in order to maintain personal cleanliness, washing facilities should be easily available; these facilities are available, however, in nearly all instances only in the sculleries also used for household domestic purposes and which are accessible only by traversing through a passage and usually one or more living rooms. It is doubtful as to whether under these circumstances the washing facilities can be regarded as being within reasonable distance for the use of persons employed in the room where the ice-cream is sold and, consequently, all occupiers of these premises are advised that the washing facilities shall be provided in the room where the ice-cream is sold or in a passage or room immediately adjoining and directly connected with that room.

During the year 106 samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Test for bacteriological purity and provisional grading; 80 or 75.5 per cent. of the samples were classified as being in Grade 1 or "satisfactory," 4 or 3.8 per cent. were in Grade 2 or "fair," 10 or 9.4 per cent. were in Grade 3 or "unsatisfactory" and 12 or 11.3 per cent. were in Grade 4 or "very unsatisfactory." Amongst 110 samples taken in the previous year the corresponding percentages classified in Grades 1 to 4 were 35.5, 39.0, 20, and 5.5, respectively. The manufacturers of the "unsatisfactory" and "very unsatisfactory" samples were interviewed and their premises and processes inspected or reviewed and advice given; in most instances the unsatisfactory results were attributable to inadequate attention to cleansing of the persons employed or of the utensils used in the manufacturing processes.

The chemical analyses of 92 samples of ice-cream sold in the district showed that 30 of the samples were not genuine in that the percentage of fat was below that required in the Regulations relating to the chemical contents of ice-cream; action in respect of these samples was taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses licensed in the district during 1951 was 5 but nearly all the slaughtering was carried out in the two slaughterhouses situated at Llanfoist Street, Ton Pentre, where meat inspection was carried out by one sanitary inspector who has had special experience in this work and who was provided with assistance when necessary.

The quantities of meat and offal surrendered and condemned owing to the presence of diseased conditions, etc., were 40,744 lbs. and 77,992 lbs., respectively, the amounts attributable to tuberculosis being 19,219 lbs., and 16,526 lbs. respectively.

The following table gives a summary of the results of the inspection of the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the district during the year :—

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1951

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,567	1,293	2,384	22,949	9,214
Number Inspected	3,567	1,293	2,384	22,949	9,214
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcasses condemned..	2	28	12	74	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,148	927	61	3,128	551
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercul- osis	60.25	73.77	3.06	13.95	6.25
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	20	3	—	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	119	133	—	—	341
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tu- berculosis	3.47	11.83	0.13	—	3.94

The following table indicates the percentages of animals which were affected with tuberculosis amongst the animals slaughtered in the local slaughter-houses during the year ; it will be noted that there has been a diminution in the percentages in respect of cattle, calves and pigs but an increase in the percentage of cows affected as compared with the corresponding figures for 1950.

Percentages of the number of carcasses inspected affected with Tuberculosis.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1945	3.37	9.94	1.17	10.73
1946	4.42	9.38	1.64	13.72
1947	2.72	10.38	0.61	4.89
1948	4.31	12.28	0.49	4.21
1949	4.52	8.41	0.14	5.15
1950	4.26	11.42	0.27	4.37
1951	3.47	11.83	0.13	3.94

The following table may be of interest as indicating the location of the principal collecting centres or producers from which or whom animals found to be infected with tuberculosis are brought to the local slaughter-house ; it will be observed that the majority of the cattle and cows are brought from counties in the West of England and eastern counties of Wales, whilst tuberculous pigs are brought from Wales, particularly from the western counties.

Collecting Centres or Producers	Whole Carcases condemned			Carcases of which a part or organ was condemned		
Counties	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Pigs	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Pigs
Somerset ..	—	1	—	15	20	4
Devon ..	—	—	—	13	12	4
Wiltshire ..	—	3	—	8	21	—
Brecon ..	2	2	—	4	7	16
Gloucester ..	—	2	—	3	12	—
Glamorgan ..	—	1	2	10	8	22
Stafford ..	—	8	—	3	14	—
Radnor ..	—	—	—	8	7	42
Carmarthen ..	2	—	—	9	3	11
Pembroke ..	—	1	—	7	2	79
Cardigan ..	—	—	2	—	—	15

OTHER FOODS.

There were 49 bakehouses in the district, which with few exceptions were of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The Sanitary Inspectors made 288 visits to bakehouses during the year.

A large bacon-curing and “cooked meats” products factory was kept under regular supervision by the Sanitary Inspector concerned.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in slaughter-houses, condemned during the course of the year were as follow :—

					lbs.
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..	..	6,190
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	..	4,926
Wet Fish ..	..	..	..	..	1,969
Tinned Milk	..	..	..	..	1,137
Tinned Vegetables		..	..	..	704
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	434
Cake and Pudding Mixture, Flour, etc.					384
Cheese .. ..	..	..	..	..	224
Pigs' Feet..	..	..	..	..	224
Marmalade, Jam, etc.	..	..	..	..	188
Butter .. ..	..	..	..	..	175
Kippers .. ..	..	..	..	..	168
Sausages .. ..	..	..	..	..	167
Soup .. ..	..	..	..	..	141
Tinned Fish	..	..	..	..	102
Cereals .. ..	..	..	..	..	88
Bacon .. ..	..	..	..	..	65
Ducks .. ..	..	..	..	..	52
Chickens .. ..	..	..	..	..	44
Mussels .. ..	..	..	..	..	42
Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	40
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	..	..	..	..	40

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The examination of samples of foods taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act was undertaken during the year by Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

The total number of samples submitted during the year amounted to 822, consisting of 260 formal samples and 562 informal samples, the details of which are given in the appended summary.

Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst during 1951.

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	198	193	5	290	284	6
Cream	1	1	..	4	3	1
Dried Skimmed Milk Powder	1	1	..
Ice-Cream Powder	7	7	..
Ice-Cream	32	27	5	60	35	25
Butter	8	8	..	1	1	..
Margarine	1	1	..	..	..	..
Shredded Suet	1	1	..
Macaroni	3	3	..
Spaghetti Pearls	2	2	..
Tapioca	1	1	..
Rice	1	1	..
Semolina	1	1	..
Sago	1	1	..
Arrowroot	1	1	..
Rice Crispies	1	1	..
Barley Flour	1	1	..
Plain Flour	1	1	..
Self Raising Flour	2	2	..
Pudding Mixture	14	9	5
Sponge Mixture	18	16	2
Cake and Scone Mixture	7	5	2
Cake, Bun and Scone Mixture	3	2	1
Cake Mixture	1	1	..
Pie Crust Mixture	1	1	..
Custard Powder	13	13	..
Blancmange Powder	12	12	..
Cornflour	6	6	..
Dessert Powder	2	2	..
Baking Powder	7	4	3
Dried Egg Powder	1	1	..
Flavouring Essence	3	3	..
Almond Flavoured Powder	1	1	..
Banana Flavouring	1	1	..
Trifle Pack	1	1	..
Table Jelly	2	2	..
Jelly Crystals	6	6	..
Ground Ginger	1	1	..
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	..
Ground Nutmeg	4	4	..
Mixed Pickling Spice	9	9	..
Mixed Spice	5	5	..
Black Pepper	1	1	..
White Pepper	3	3	..
Dried Thyme	1	1	..

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Stuffing .. ..	..	..	..	6	5	1
Pork Sausages ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Beef Sausages ..	11	9	2	..	..	..
Cooked Sliced Bacon	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sliced Bacon .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Fish Paste .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gravy Browning ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bisto .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Soup Powder .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tomato Puree						
Concentrate .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canned Soup .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canned Tomatoes ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canned Damsons ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canned Brislings ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tomato Ketchup ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tomato Spread ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sandwich Spread						
Pickle .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Spirit Vinegar	5	5	..	..	..	..
Malt Vinegar	2	2	..	..	..	..
Mustard Sauce .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wafer Biscuits .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Wafer Fingers .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dried Bread Crumbs	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dried Onions .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Lentils .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dried Peas .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sultanas .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cut Peel .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Caraway Seeds .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Marmalade .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Cocoa .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Coffee and Chicory						
Essence .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Lemonade .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Beer .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Lollipop .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cough Mixture .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Parrish's Chemical						
Food .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Aspirin Tablets .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Saccharin Tablets ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bismuth and Magnesia						
Tablets .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bicarbonate of Soda	..	..	..	6	6	..
TOTALS ..	260	248	12	562	514	48

The reports of the Public Analyst disclosed that twelve of the formal samples submitted to him during the year were not genuine, five being samples of milk, five of ice-cream, and two of beef sausages, representing 4.62 per cent. of the total number of formal samples taken during the year. Warning letters were sent to the retailer of one sample, and to the producer-wholesaler of three samples of milk, while the other sample was followed up by a further formal sample which was certified as genuine. Of the five formal samples of ice-cream certified as not genuine, warning letters were sent in three instances to the vendors who were also the manufacturers. The other two samples involved the same vendor-manufacturer, the first sample being followed up by another which was certified as being deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 23 per cent. and legal proceedings resulted in a fine of £5. The samples of beef sausages, though inferior, were certified to be only slightly deficient in meat content and no action was taken.

48 informal samples were certified as not genuine, representing 8.54 per cent. of the total number of informal samples taken during the year, 6 being samples of milk, 25 of ice-cream, one of cream, 10 of various mixtures for puddings, cakes, buns and sponge, 3 of baking powder, and one each of wafer biscuits, stuffing and canned damsons. The milk samples were followed up by 6 formal samples, 3 of which were certified as genuine, whilst the other 3 were certified as not genuine, and a warning letter in respect thereof was sent to the producer-wholesaler (see above). In the case of two informal samples of ice-cream, 2 further informal samples were taken which were certified as genuine. The other 23 samples were followed up by formal samples, and nineteen were certified as genuine, and 4 as not genuine. A warning letter was sent to the vendor-manufacturer in one case, and of 3 further formal samples, 2 were certified as genuine and one as not

genuine, the vendor-manufacturer being fined (see above). The sample of cream was followed up by a formal sample which was certified as genuine. In the case of the other foods the tradesmen's remaining stocks were disposed of as refuse.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine:—

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(1) Formal Samples.		
S.617 ..	Beef Sausages	..Deficient in meat to the extent of two per cent.
S.626 ..	Beef Sausages	..Deficient in meat to the extent of five per cent.
S.660 ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than three per cent.
S.687 ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than fifty per cent.
S.689 ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.
S.690 ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.
S.723 ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than twenty-three per cent.
S.737 ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than ten per cent.
S.797 ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than two per cent.
S.800 ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.
S.801 ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than two per cent.
S.802 ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(2) Informal Samples.		
1184.S ..	Pudding Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1188.S ..	Sponge Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinac).
1189.S ..	Pudding Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1190.S ..	Sponge Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1234.S ..	Pudding Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1240.S ..	Cake and Scone Mixture	..Infested with meal mites .. (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1249.S ..	Cake and Scone Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinac).
1281.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than eight per cent.
1283.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than eighteen per cent.
1285.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty-eight per cent.
1287.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty-four per cent.
1298.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty-eight per cent.
1301.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than fifty-six per cent.
1305.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than fifty-six per cent.
1307.S ..	Ice-Cream	Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.
1318.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than thirty-six per cent.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
1324.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than twenty per cent.
1328.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than sixty-eight per cent.
1330.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than fifty-six per cent.
1333.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than thirty-six per cent.
1336.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than twelve per cent.
1351.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than thirty-six per cent.
1359.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.
1360.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty per cent.
1366.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than twelve per cent.
1371.S ..	Cream	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than ten per cent.
1379.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than twelve per cent.
1403.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty per cent.
1406.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than twelve per cent.
1407.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than sixteen per cent.
1423.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty-four per cent.
1430.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than forty-four per cent.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
1461.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than fifteen per cent.
1486.S ..	Ice-Cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than thirty-six per cent.
1499.S ..	Wafer Biscuits	..The fat in the filling showed evidence of incipient hydrolytic rancidity.
1551.S ..	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than five per cent.
1552.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than four per cent.
1553.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than seven per cent.
1554.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than five per cent.
1556.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than two per cent.
1564.S ..	Canned Damsons	..Tin blown, iron in liquid 750 parts per million.
1590.S ..	Pudding Mixture (Rice Creamola).	..Infested with meal mites .. (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1612.S ..	Baking Powder	..Deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of not less than fifty-six per cent.
1613.S ..	Baking Powder	..Deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of not less than forty-eight per cent.
1637.S ..	Baking Powder	..Deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of not less than sixty-two per cent.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
1642.S ..	Stuffing	.. Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1663.S ..	Cake, Bun and Scone Mixture	.. Infested with meal mites .. (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1672.S ..	Pudding Mixture	.. Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SECTION 13.

Details are given in the appended table regarding contraventions discovered in food premises during the year of the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Nature of Contravention.	No. of Contraventions.	
	Discovered during 1951	Remedied during 1951.
No provision of hot water supply ..	21	19
No provision of hot and cold water supply ..	9	—
No provision of washing basins ..	4	—
No provision of towels, soap ..	1	—
Sanitary convenience communicating directly with room in which food is deposited for purpose of sale ..	2	3
Damp walls of rooms ..	1	—
Total number of contraventions ..	38	22
Total number of premises involved	33	21

Contraventions of the provision of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, were also discovered in two of the premises included in the above table.

SECTION VI.

Prevalence of, and control over,
Infectious and other Diseases.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1951 :—

Disease.	Cases Notified.										Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.														
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-35 years.		35-45 yrs.	45-65 years.	65 & over	All Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over
Smallpox..	..	1	7	24	56	60	116	40	9	..	1	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	319	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid) ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	141	25	11	2	..	3	13	2	3	10	35	24	13	53	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	15	25	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	9	16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	9
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection ..	8	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective Encephalitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	953	46	123	112	242	224	182	11	4	9	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	253	35	27	34	41	43	59	12	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	1743	111	168	172	340	330	377	71	19	41	17	52	45	280	77	11	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	24	34

Zymotic Diseases.—The zymotic group of diseases comprises small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, diarrhoea and enteritis, typhoid and continued fever and the number of deaths attributable to this group during 1951 was 9 equivalent to a death-rate of 0.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Five of the deaths were caused by enteritis, three by whooping cough and one was due to measles; no death was caused by small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid and continued fevers.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was prevalent in the district during 1951 and 319 cases were notified. The monthly incidence of the notified cases varied between a maximum of 59 cases in December and a minimum number of 11 cases each in August and September. The Ward distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum number of 54 cases from Ward 5 and a minimum of 8 cases from Ward 9. Scarlet Fever was fairly widespread in Ward 2 during December when 22 cases occurred but investigations indicated that this prevalence was not due to any particular mode of infection such as an infected milk supply or by contact at the schools in the Ward.

The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year was 236 representing 74 per cent. of the total cases notified.

No death was certified as due to scarlet fever during the year and most of the cases notified were of a low degree of severity.

Diphtheria.—Two persons were notified as suffering from diphtheria during the year but the diagnosis was not confirmed in either instance. No death from this disease has occurred in the district during the last five years.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 56.3 per cent. of children under 5 years of age and 91.6 per cent. of children between 5 and 15 years of age had received the complete course of injections for immunisation against diphtheria.

Enteric Fevers.—After an interval of more than four years of freedom from the enteric group of diseases 2 cases of paratyphoid B. fever were notified in the district during June. The first case, whose onset was on or about the 7th of June, was a boy of 8 years residing at Treallaw and the second case was a man of 26 years residing at Blaenclydach whose illness commenced on the 16th June.

No association between the two cases could be traced and no source of infection was discovered.

The child from Treallaw had attended a "tea-party" a few days prior to the onset of the illness but none of the foods consumed at the party were available for examination at the time of notification; all the foods were prepared and purchased locally and samples of artificial cream, ice-cream, iced-lollipops obtained from the vendors concerned were found to be free from the enteric group of organisms. One child who was at the party developed slight sickness and diarrhoea about a fortnight after the party but her stools gave negative results; no other child who attended developed any symptoms.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in the district during the year was 6 giving an incidence rate of 3.4 per 1,000 total live and still births. No death was certified as due to septic conditions following a confinement but one woman died as the result of sepsis after an abortion.

Meningococcal Infection.—8 persons were notified as suffering from meningococcal infection during the year but

the diagnosis was confirmed in one instance only, the patient being a child, eleven months old, residing in Ward 5. In 5 of the notified cases no evidence of meningitis could be obtained, one case, a man of 22 years, was found to be suffering from tuberculous meningitis and the remaining case was subsequently diagnosed as acute encephalitis. No source of the infection of the confirmed case could be traced.

No death attributable to meningococcal infection occurred in the district during 1951.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of acute poliomyelitis notified during the year was 3 and all were of the non-paralytic form. The 3 cases were notified from Ward 9 in January, August and December, respectively. No definite source of infection could be traced in relation to any of the cases and it may be noted that the patient who was notified in August was normally resident in Leeds and the onset of the illness had occurred prior to his arrival in this district.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified in the district during 1951 was 37 of which 29 were notified in January and February with a maximum of 17 cases during the latter month; no case of this disease was notified during April, May, June, July and November. No case was notified from Wards 1 and 2 whilst Ward 5 with 15 notified cases provided the greatest number amongst the other nine Wards in the district. The number of deaths attributable to this disease was 19, and 17 of these with a maximum of 12 deaths in February, occurred in the first two months of the year.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute primary pneumonia notified during 1951 was 141, the monthly incidence of the notifications varying between a maximum of 27 cases in January and a minimum of 3

cases during September. No case of this disease was notified from Ward 4 whilst the greatest number of cases, amounting to 32, was notified from Ward 11. The number of deaths from pneumonia during the year was 53 giving a death-rate of 0.48 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The mortality from this disease was highest in Ward 10 where 7 deaths occurred whilst Ward 4 with 3 deaths provided the lowest number. The notification of acute primary pneumonia is incomplete as it will be observed that three deaths occurred in Ward 4 though no case was notified from this Ward.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Only two cases of this disease were notified in the Rhondda during 1951 giving an incidence rate of 1.17 per 1,000 live births; both cases were mild and recovered without impairment of vision.

Measles. The number of cases of measles notified in the district during 1951 was 953 as compared with 1,248 cases notified in the previous year. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 248 cases notified in March and a minimum of 3 cases notified during November; the disease was most prevalent during the months of March, April, May and June during which period a total of 815 cases were notified as compared with only 138 cases in the remaining 8 months of the year. The distribution of the cases amongst the eleven Wards in the district varied between a maximum of 243 cases from Ward 11 and a minimum of 14 cases each from Wards 8 and 9.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of whooping cough notified in the district during 1951 was 253 as compared with 143 cases in the previous year. The disease was prevalent in the first 4 months of the year during which period 197 cases were notified and this prevalence at the commencement of the year was a con-

tinuation of a high incidence which commenced in November of the previous year. The monthly incidence was most severe in January when 74 cases were notified whilst towards the end of the year the incidence diminished so that only one case was notified during December, 1951. The ward distribution of the cases varied between a maximum number of 66 cases notified from Ward 11 and a minimum of 5 cases from Ward 4.

Dysentery.—Four cases of dysentery were notified in the district during 1951, two being notified in January and one each in February and March. Three of the cases were female adults and the fourth case was a child of 5 years. One of the cases who was notified in January resided in Ward 2 whilst the remaining three cases were from Ward 10. The examinations of materials obtained from the patients indicated that the infection was due to the Sonne group of dysentery organisms in each instance but no association could be traced between the notified cases and no source of infection could be discovered amongst the contacts of the cases.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas notified in the district was 12 of which 7 occurred in Ward 10, 2 were from Ward 6 and one each from Wards 1, 3 and 5. No death was attributed to this disease.

Food Poisoning.—No case of food poisoning was notified in the district during 1951.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—No death was certified as due to diarrhoea but 3 deaths were classified as due to enteritis, 2 of which were of babies under twelve months old and which occurred in January and March; the remaining death occurred in February and was of a person over 65 years of age.

Influenza. The number of deaths classified as due to influenza during the year was 44 as compared with 13 deaths in the previous year. The mortality from this

disease was greatest during February when 24 deaths occurred, 8 being from Ward 1, and 5 from Ward 2, and the remaining 11 deaths being distributed amongst the other nine Wards with the exception of Wards 10 and 11; there was also an excessive mortality in January with 15 deaths in this month of which 4 occurred in Ward 1 and the remainder were distributed amongst the remaining Wards with the exception of Ward 2. Of the remaining five deaths during the year 2 each occurred in March and April and one in October.

The mortality from influenza indicated that the disease was very prevalent in the district during the first two months of the year particularly at the end of January and the beginning of February and the portion of the district most severely affected was the "Upper" Rhondda including Wards 1 and 2. Information gathered from local medical practitioners and other sources also showed that influenza was prevalent in the district at this period of the year but fortunately there was no undue dislocation of the various services available for the public.

Bronchitis.—The number of deaths caused by bronchitis during the year was 189 equivalent to a death-rate of 1.71 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 180 and 1.60 respectively.

Approximately one half of the total deaths from this disease occurred during January and February, with 46 and 48 deaths, respectively, whilst the lowest number of deaths, namely 2, occurred in November.

It is satisfactory to note that bronchitis caused a lower mortality amongst children under one year old during 1951 than in 1950 the number of deaths in these two years being 5 and 11, respectively.

As in the previous year the mortality in the older age groups was higher amongst male than female persons;

in the age group 45 to 65 years there were 31 deaths of male persons as compared with 8 deaths of females and the numbers of deaths amongst male and female persons over 65 years of age were 93 and 50, respectively.

Pneumoconiosis.—The number of deaths classified as due to pneumoconiosis in the district during the year was 38 as compared with 60 deaths in 1950; of the 38 deaths 23 occurred amongst men who were between 45 and 65 years of age and the remaining 13 deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

The numbers of deaths certified as due to this disease in the district since the beginning of 1937 are indicated in the following table and it will be noted that a total of 376 deaths have occurred in the last ten years:—

YEAR	AGE-GROUPS.			TOTAL
	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	
1937	..	6	1	7
1938	1	7	2	10
1939	1	9	1	11
1940	4	11	1	16
1941	3	13	5	21
1942	..	14	3	17
1943	2	18	5	25
1944	5	22	2	29
1945	7	21	4	32
1946	2	14	12	28
1947	2	31	18	51
1948	1	35	10	46
1949	3	34	13	50
1950	6	38	16	60
1951	..	23	15	38

In addition to the above, the causes of death on the weekly returns received from the local Registrars of deaths showed that in 47 instances pneumoconiosis was inserted as a secondary cause of death; these included 17 persons whose deaths were classified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 8 persons who died from pneumonia, 7 who died from heart disease and 5 who died from bronchitis.

SECTION VII.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in the district during 1951 amounted to 198 of which 168 were of the pulmonary form of the disease and the remaining 30 were non-pulmonary cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 206, 180 and 26 respectively.

At the end of the year the register of cases kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations contained the names of 1,202 persons as indicated in the following summary :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Cases on Register 1st January, 1951	871	237	1,108
New Cases Registered during the			
Year	189	31	220
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,060	268	1,328
Removed from Register during			
the Year	104	22	126
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases on Register 31st December,			
1951	956	246	1,202

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year amounted to 59 equivalent to a death-rate of 0.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population, this rate being the lowest recorded for the district.

Amongst those persons who died from tuberculosis 19, or 32.2 per cent. had not been notified to the Health Department prior to the dates of death.

No action was required during the year under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to the handling of milk by tuberculous persons or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the removal of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table gives a summary of the new cases of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1951, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 5 years. ..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
5 to 10 years ..	3	3	2	3	..	..	1	1
10 to 15 years ..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	19	13	1	1	..	1	..	..
20 to 25 years ..	12	14	3	4	..	2	1	..
25 to 35 years ..	11	21	2	1	2	4	1	..
35 to 45 years ..	15	12	..	3	5	5	..	..
45 to 55 years ..	14	4	..	..	7	2	..	2
55 to 65 years ..	8	3	2	1	8	3	1	..
65 to 75 years ..	5	..	..	..	11	1	..	..
75 and upwards..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	92	76	13	17	34	18	4	3

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the Rhondda Urban District during 1951 was 168 giving an incidence rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 1.6.

The distribution of the notified cases amongst the eleven Wards in the district varied between a maximum of 32 cases from Ward 11 and a minimum of 4 cases from Ward 1; Ward 10 with 28 cases provided the largest number amongst the remaining 9 Wards. It may be noted that 6 and 7 cases were notified from Wards 10 and 11, respectively, in January, and 18 cases were notified from Ward 9 in March, April and May and the large numbers of cases thus notified was largely due to the findings of the mass radiography of the populations of these Wards at the end of 1950 and the beginning of 1951 undertaken by the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council, and Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

In contrast with previous years there was a higher incidence of notified cases amongst male persons than amongst female persons, the numbers notified amongst the two sexes, being 92 and 76 respectively, and the heavier incidence amongst male persons being especially more marked in the age-group—45 to 55 years—in which group 14 male persons were notified as compared with 4 notifications of female persons. In the age-group—25 to 35 years—the disease was more prevalent amongst females of whom 21 were notified as compared with 11 males.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the district during the year was 52, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.47 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this death-rate is the lowest recorded for the district.

The deaths amongst the two sexes were 34 deaths of male persons as compared with 18 deaths of female persons and the disparity amongst the two sexes was most marked amongst persons over 45 years of age of whom 27 males died as compared with 6 females; amongst persons under 25 years, however, there were 7 female deaths as compared with 2 male deaths.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the district during the year was 30 as compared with 26 cases in the previous year. There was a slightly higher incidence amongst female persons of whom 17 were notified as compared with 13 notified cases amongst male persons. The principal sites affected by this form of the disease amongst the notified cases were:—glands of the neck in 10 instances, the meninges in 5 instances, the spine in 4 instances and of the abdominal organs in 3 instances. It may be noted that four out of the 10 persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the glands of the neck were between 20 and 25 years of age.

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 7 equivalent to a death-rate of 0.06 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this rate was lower than in any previous year with the exception of 1949 when the corresponding rate was 0.03; three of the 7 deaths were due to tuberculous meningitis, two were due to miliary tuberculosis and the remaining 2 were caused by tuberculous disease of the spine.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1951 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in District.		Trans- ferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorreeted Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents regis- tered in the District.	Of Residents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2
1943	113,500	2,128	1,933	17.0	1,435	12.6	92	186	104	54	1,592	13.5
1944	118,230	2,243	2,034	17.2	1,402	11.9	91	171	104	51	1,482	12.5
1945	116,480	2,218	2,019	17.3	1,444	12.4	84	187	108	53	1,547	13.3
1946	113,120	2,543	2,220	19.6	1,408	12.4	94	178	95	43	1,492	13.1
1947	111,840	2,838	2,363	21.1	1,544	13.8	54	214	122	52	1,704	15.2
1948	112,800	2,602	2,077	18.4	1,211	10.7	45	242	83	40	1,408	12.5
1949	112,630	2,227	1,832	16.3	1,350	12.0	42	239	80	44	1,547	13.7
1950	112,300	2,071	1,759	15.7	1,461	13.0	44	237	82	47	1,654	14.7
1951	110,700	1,842	1,716	15.5	1,487	13.4	43	311	87	51	1,755	15.9

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area covered } 23,886.
by water). }

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Cases notified in the whole District						Total Cases notified in each Ward											Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.											Total Cases re-moved to H'pital		
	All Ages	All Ages—Years					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
		Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45																								45 to 65	65 and up
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Croup) ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Erysipelas ..	12	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	319	1	147	156	10	5	..	10	41	39	12	54	43	34	25	8	16	37	5	21	26	13	41	32	21	25	6	13	33	236	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	8	..
Meningococcal Infection ..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) ..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	..	..	58	59	..	4	14	6	12	8	11	15	19	32	27	20	1	1	2	7	5	6	3	4	21	9	6	1	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	168	..	2	11	10	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	6	3	7	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	11	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	30	1	4	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ac. Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective Encephalitis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	141	25	16	15	6	20	35	7	11	6	..	17	18	10	11	15	13	33	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	2	1	..	13	..
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ..	37	..	..	3	2	7	9	..	..	1	2	16	3	1	1	6	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	4	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anthrax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	953	46	701	193	9	4	..	139	70	116	110	55	35	104	14	14	53	243	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	..
Whooping Cough ..	253	35	145	71	1	..	..	12	42	6	7	38	17	11	8	16	28	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	1941	112	1016	466	104	105	84	54	175	181	178	147	197	129	178	84	102	154	416	7	24	31	24	51	42	34	33	39	28	43	356

TABLE III.—Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1951—(Continued on next page.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages											Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages).											Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Public Institutions in the District
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	5 and under 5.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Cols.	1																						
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	1755	87	5	11	14	17	84	482	502	553	161	192	129	135	162	145	182	188	133	126	202	175	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	52	..	..	..	..	3	16	20	12	1	6	7	..	4	3	4	1	10	3	6	8	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
3. Syphilitic disease	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
4. Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Whooping Cough	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
6. Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8. Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Other Infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Malignant neoplasm-stomach	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	19	21	6	3	6	7	5	8	4	6	3	5	12	4
11. Malignant neoplasm-lung, or bronchus	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	8	..	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	1	1	3	4
12. Malignant neoplasm-breast	20	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	2	4	2	3	2	1	4	2	..	1	1	2	2	1
13. Malignant neoplasm-uterus	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	112	..	2	..	..	..	8	45	34	23	8	8	11	12	15	13	6	10	10	9	10	17
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16. Diabetes	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.. ..	177	1	..	..	..	..	2	40	62	72	13	25	18	16	11	14	20	20	14	12	14	15
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	142	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	54	28	18	14	18	9	14	13	11	17	7	5	16	1
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	7	2	1	1	..	2	2	1	3	2	..	2	..
20. Other heart Disease ..	351	..	..	..	1	..	10	66	102	172	19	44	21	22	34	27	43	39	24	27	51	24
21. Other circulatory disease ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	16	31	4	5	5	3	5	7	12	7	4	5	1	5
22. Influenza	44	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	10	13	12	6	2	3	4	2	2	2	4	1	6	..
23. Pneumonia	53	..	1	..	..	..	4	15	17	8	2	6	5	3	3	5	5	6	6	7	5	10
24. Bronchitis	189	5	..	..	..	..	2	41	75	66	18	24	11	19	13	18	22	13	17	13	21	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.. ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	19	9	4	4	1	5	9	5	6	8	5	4	7	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	27	..	..	..	2	..	5	7	8	5	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	5	4	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	1	2	..	1	3	2	2	2	2	..	2	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31. Congenital Malformations ..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	7
32. A. Rheumatic Fever ..	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
B. Pernicious Anaemia ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
C. Convulsions	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
D. Old Age	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	52	12	15	2	3	5	6	1	4	6	6	3	..
E. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	146	50	2	1	4	6	9	39	24	11	14	12	15	12	16	7	22	14	10	9	15	34
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	11	..	..	3	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	3
34. A. Road (other than motor) Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
B. Colliery Accidents	15	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	1	4	5
C. All other accidents	28	1	..	5	1	..	2	6	4	9	4	2	3	1	5	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
35. Suicide	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rhonda	1755	87	5	11	14	17	84	482	502	553	161	192	129	135	162	145	182	188	133	126	202	175

TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality, 1951. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
(continued on next page).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All causes :—																	
Certified	43	6	4	1	54	12	5	5	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	3	87
Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Lobar Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchial Pneumonia ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastro-Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infection by Unidentified Organism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage ..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Convulsions	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Marasmus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Congenital Deformities	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Spina Bifida	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Purpura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhagic Disease	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fibrocystic Disease of Pancreas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	31	3	2	1	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Atelectasis	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
White Asphyxia	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pink's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	1
Inhalation of Digested Milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS		43	6	4	1	54	12	5	5	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	3	87

TABLE V.

TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General.

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						1030	738
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	32	17
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	5	4
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	4	1
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	3	—
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	1	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	34	31
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	22	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	—	20
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	—	9
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	71	38
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	1	—
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	3	8
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	90	86
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	104	39
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	25	18
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	129	190
21	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	32	20
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	33	23
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	36	21
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	135	57
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	63	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	7	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	5	3
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	9	10
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	18	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	—	3
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	6	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	115	113
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	9	2
34	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	32	12
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	5	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	55	33
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	52	31
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	3	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	35	19
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	33	18
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	2	1
LIVE BIRTHS—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	862	842
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	831	822
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	31	20
STILL BIRTHS—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	33	22
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	33	22
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—
POPULATION						110,700	

Rhondda Urban District Council.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

District
School Medical Officer

TO THE

Rhondda
Committee for Education

For the Year 1951

Rhondda Urban District Council.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Councillor WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING, J.P.
(Chairman).

„ IVOR IDRIS JONES.
„ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
„ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.
„ LLEWELLYN DAVIES.
„ GLYN LEWIS WALES, J.P.
„ ARTHUR DAVIES.
„ THOMAS RICHARDS.
„ SIDNEY MITCHELL.
„ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE.
„ THOMAS R. DAVIES.
„ MARK HARCOMBE, B.E.M.
„ (Mrs). ELIZABETH JONES.
„ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY, J.P.
„ JOHN GWYN.
„ WILLIAM JOHN CANN.
„ LEONARD BATEMAN.
„ (Mrs.) LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P.
„ (Mrs.) CATHERINE M. PARFITT.
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„ MORGAN DAVIES.
„ ALFRED T. ALLEN.
County Alderman SIDNEY CADOGAN, J.P.
„ **ALFRED EVANS, J.P.**
„ RHYS EVANS, J.P.

Co-opted Members :

Mr. I. DAY.
„ J. L. HADDOCK.
„ I. M. EVANS.
„ T. MORGAN.
„ A. V. ALLDAY.

Clerk to the Committee : D. J. JONES, O.B.E., Solicitor.

District Education Officer : W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.

Architect : A. H. GILLARD, Surveyor, A.M.I.C.E.

District School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

EILEEN JOYCE EVANS, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales).

PHOEBE MEGAN JOAN GRIFFITHS, M.B., B.Ch.
(Wales) (part year).

NESTA G. MORGAN, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Specialist Officers (part time) :

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab), F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Dental Surgeon—

MARGARET E. BYRNE, B.D.S. (Ireland).

Dental Surgeons (part time) :

ALUN RHYDDERCH OWEN, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

DAVID G. E. ROBERTS, B.D.S., L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES (part year)

D. J. LEWIS (part year)

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses :
LILIAN MORGAN, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M., F.N.A.

School Nurses :
EDITH VIOLET GIBSON, H.V.Certificate.
EDITH MAY EVANS, C.M.B.
ELIZABETH WATKINS, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
MYFANWY BUCKLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
EVELYN B. HENSHAW, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
MARY BETTY OWEN, S.R.N., R.F.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
EDITH STEPHENS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
ADA JACKSON, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
ELIZABETH ISRAEL, S.R.N., C.M.B.
GWYNETH M. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
CATHERINE DAVIES, S.R.N., R.F.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
GWENLLIAN HATTON, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
BEATRICE M. LLOYD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
ROSA E. JONES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., C.M.B.
MYRA E. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
MARGARET DANIEL, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
MARGARET ELEANOR DAVIES, S.R.N., R.F.N.,
H.V.Cert., S.C.M.

Part Year
SARAH HANNAH DAVIES.
EIRWEN JONES.
JANE A. JONES.
HANNAH M. JAMES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
LOUVAIN NICHOLAS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., C.M.B.

Dental Attendants :
CONSTANCE T. C. HARRISON.
DORIS JONES.

Clerical Staff :
ANNIE M. EVANS. LEONARD HINTON.
A. GWYN EVANS. RUSSELL TAYLOR.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the School Health Service in the Rhondda Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

The amount of medical inspection carried out during the year was restricted because of partial depletion of the medical staff and, notwithstanding repeated advertisement, there was no whole-time male member on the staff during the whole year. Likewise the amount of dental inspection and treatment carried out during the year was limited by the fact that the staff of dental surgeons available was only equivalent to slightly less than one and half full-time officers.

The statistics compiled from the records of school medical inspection during the year indicated that the general condition of the children inspected compared fairly favourably with that of those examined in previous years. The proportions of children classified as "poor" have not undergone considerable variation in the last three years but the proportions classified as "good" and "fair" have diminished and increased, respectively, in 1951, as compared with the corresponding proportions in previous years; as indicated in the text of the report, however, these variations are almost entirely attributable to a change in the definitions of the terms "good" and

“fair” and the medical officers who carried out the inspections have expressed the opinion that there was no serious deterioration in the general condition of the children inspected in 1951, as compared with those inspected in the previous three years. Some anxiety is expressed however in regard to the maintenance of a satisfactory general condition because the number of school meals consumed in the schools has almost progressively decreased since 1948, the diminution being approximately 40 per cent., without a corresponding increase in the amount and variety of the foods available in the homes and also since that year the amount of dental inspection and treatment undertaken by the school dental service has been considerably curtailed. Adequate nourishment and sound teeth are two important factors in maintaining a satisfactory general condition of the child and adolescent population.

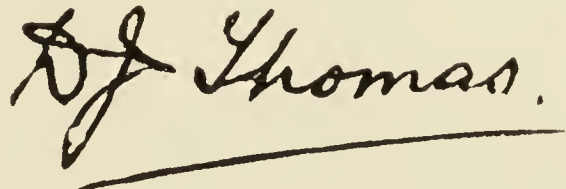
Amongst defects recorded by the medical inspectors it may be noted that there was an increased incidence of otitis media and other ear defects amongst children examined in 1951, as compared with those examined in 1950; the incidence of lung defects was also slightly higher but there were diminutions in the proportions of children suffering from defects of the heart and circulation requiring treatment and of postural defects.

There continues to be a lack of provision for the educational needs of the handicapped children of the district particularly of day and residential special schools for educationally subnormal children and of readily accessible residential schools for physically handicapped children; though most of these children continue to attend the primary schools, the process of ascertainment frequently produces unrealised hopes and consequent dissatisfaction in the minds of the parents and others interested in the welfare of these children.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable co-operation and assistance given by all members of the staff of the school health service and of the head teachers and their staffs during the year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J". A horizontal line is drawn underneath the signature.

District School Medical Officer.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The total number of pupils on the registers of the schools controlled by the Rhondda District Education Committee at the end of 1951, was 20,866 representing an increase of 57 pupils as compared with the corresponding number at the end of the previous year. The above-mentioned total included 279 children in the two Nursery Schools at Ynysecynon and Alaw, 13,812 children, of whom 3,193 were under 5 years of age, in the primary schools and 6,775 pupils in the secondary (modern, technical and grammar) schools.

During the year the number of primary schools was increased by the establishment of two Welsh schools at Ynyswen and Pontygwaith.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

There was no change in the administration of the school health services in the district during the year 1951. A list of the staff employed in the service is given at the beginning of the report and it will be observed that the medical and dental staff are inadequate to meet the requirements of the school population.

It is regretted that Mr. T. J. Rees, Lay Administrative Officer, terminated his employment during the year under the superannuation scheme; the Rhondda school health services were developed during his long period of employment in the Department and a substantial proportion of the efficiency of the services have been due to the ability and tact which he applied to the various problems which occurred in the administration thereof.

2.—CO-ORDINATION

The co-ordination of the health services in the district is maintained by an arrangement whereby the District School Medical Officer also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the District Council and Divisional Medical Officer for the Rhondda Division of the County of Glamorgan in respect of the services relating to the care of mothers and children administered by the County Council under the National Health Service Act.

The school medical and dental staff participate in the above services for mothers and children and the school nurses undertake duties as health visitors in their respective districts.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.* During the year 3,778 children under five years of age attended the infant welfare centres and the health visitors made 38,779 visits to the homes of children in this age group.

(b) *Care of debilitated children under school age.* The ascertainment and general care of debilitated and defective children under school age were undertaken by the health visitors during their visits to the homes and by the medical staff at the child welfare clinics ; when necessary, parents were advised to obtain treatment from the family medical attendants who referred many of these children to the local hospitals for further investigation and treatment. The paediatricians in some of the hospitals serving the district forwarded reports on their findings and recommendations for treatment and the information thus supplied was forwarded to the health visitors who were thus enabled to assist or give advice in the after-care of young children after their discharge from the hospitals.

The numbers of children under five years not attending schools who received treatment under the various schemes administered by the Authority were as follow :—

Dental Treatment	..	..	..	116
Examined at Eye Clinics	..	..		17
Orthopaedic Treatment at Clinics	..			36

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

The hygienic conditions in the schools in the district were maintained in a satisfactory condition under the direction and supervision of Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. The arrangements for artificial lighting in some of the schools, especially those illuminated by gas, are unsatisfactory and the sanitary conveniences in some of the schools require modernising. The medical staff reported on defects observed during routine visits to the schools and such defects were referred to the District Education Officer for attention.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine medical inspection in the schools was limited to the three groups specified in paragraph 49 (2) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Services Regulations, 1945, namely :—

- (1) First Group—comprising children who were examined as soon as possible after admission to a maintained school ;
- (2) Second Group—comprising children who were in their last year of attendance at a maintained Primary School ; and
- (3) Third Group—comprising children in their last year of attendance in a maintained Secondary School.

A large number of children, who were not due to be examined as members of the above groups, were also examined at the requests of parents or head teachers and were designated as "Specials" and, in the course of routine visits to the schools, children who had been found to be defective at previous visits were re-examined in order to ascertain whether appropriate treatment had been obtained.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children submitted to routine medical inspection during the year amounted to 2,141 comprising 1,368 children in the entrant group, 546 children in the second age group and 267 pupils in the third age group. The number of children examined as "specials" was 533 and 3,169 children were re-examined so that the total number of children examined by the medical staff in the year amounted to 5,843 as compared with 11,730 in the previous year. The diminution in the number of inspections during 1951 was due to lack of medical staff; one male assistant medical officer who resigned at the end of 1950 could not be replaced notwithstanding repeated advertisement of the vacancy in the lay and medical press.

Amongst the 2,141 children examined in the three age groups it was found that 441 or 20.6 per cent. were suffering from defects other than sub-normal nutrition, uncleanliness or dental defects, the respective proportions in the entrant, second and third age groups being 18.7, 22.7 and 26.2, respectively,

(a) *Uncleanliness.* Amongst the children in the code groups examined by the medical staff 76 or 3.5 per cent. were found to have unclean heads and 10 or 0.5 per cent. had unclean bodies; the corresponding proportions recorded in the previous year were 4.9 and 1.3 per cent., respectively.

The school nurses undertook cleanliness surveys in the schools during each of the principal terms of the year. The nurses made a total of 44,770 examinations during these surveys and pediculi or lice were found in 0.1 per cent. of the examinations, nits or ova in 4.4 per cent. and unclean bodies or clothing in 0.1 per cent.; the corresponding proportions ascertained in the previous year were 0.1, 4.8 and 0.2, respectively. After each survey the school nurses visited the homes of those children who were found to be unsatisfactory and gave advice on suitable methods for cleansing. The efforts of the nurses resulted in a substantial reduction in the incidence of uncleanness which was evident on re-inspection later in the terms but unfortunately there are some families who appear to be resistant or immune to advice or persuasion and who, in all probability, will only react to drastic measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act before uncleanness can be eradicated from amongst the school population.

(b) *General Condition.* The assessment of the general condition of the children was largely based on their nutritional state, colour of the mucous membranes and state of alertness and each child examined during routine medical inspection was classified as being in a "good", "fair" or "bad" condition according to the judgment of the examining medical officer. During the year under review the definitions of the terms "good" and "fair" underwent modification to the extent that children classified as "good" were in a better general condition than what was regarded or conceived as being satisfactory whilst those children who were considered as being in a satisfactory general condition have been classified as "fair". In previous years children were classified as "good" if they were considered to be in a good average or excellent condition and as "fair" if they were in a low average or slightly subnormal condition.

Of the 2,141 children examined in the three routine age groups during 1951 the general condition of 58.53 per cent was regarded as “good”, 40.54 per cent. were “fair” and the remaining 0.93 per cent. were classified as being in a “poor” general condition. The following table indicates the classification of the children examined in the last four years :—

	Number of children inspected in the three age groups	“Good” per cent.	“Fair” per cent.	“Poor” per cent.
1948	5,337	65.0	33.1	1.9
1949	5,675	73.4	25.7	0.9
1950	4,266	70.7	28.7	0.6
1951	2,141	58.53	40.54	0.93

The table shows that the proportion of children classified as “poor” has not undergone marked variation in the last three years but the proportions classified as “good” and “fair” have undergone considerable change in 1951 as compared with previous years; these changes have largely been attributable to a variation in the definition of the terms “good” and “fair” as indicated above and the assistant medical officers, who have been carrying out the inspections during the last three years, have expressed the opinion that the general condition of the pupils inspected in 1951 showed no serious deterioration as compared with those inspected in the previous three years. Nevertheless there are grounds for some anxiety in regard to the maintenance of the standard of the general condition of the children in the schools because during recent years the children have been deprived of adequate dental inspection and treatment and there has been a considerable reduction in the number of school meals consumed since 1948.

The sub-joined table amplifies Table II.B. in the Appendix to the extent of indicating the general condition of boys and girls in the various age groups separately :—

**Classification of the General Condition of Children
inspected during the Year 1951.**

Age groups	Sex	Number of Children inspected	A. Good		B. Fair		C. Poor	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	695	448	64.5	244	35.1	3	0.4
	Girls	673	415	61.7	248	36.9	10	1.3
	Total	1368	863	63.1	492	36.0	13	1.0
Second Age Group	Boys	253	119	47.0	132	52.2	2	0.8
	Girls	253	111	43.9	137	54.2	5	2.0
	Total	506	230	45.1	269	53.2	7	1.4
Third Age Group	Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls	267	160	59.9	107	40.1	—	—
	Total	267	160	59.9	107	40.1	—	—
Totals	Boys	948	567	59.8	367	39.6	5	0.5
	Girls	1193	686	57.5	492	41.2	15	1.3
Grand Totals		2141	1253	58.5	868	40.5	20	0.9

Among the 20 children who were classified as being in a “poor” general condition it was found that the majority were suffering from defects such as carious teeth, chronic tonsillitis and adenoids, chronic chest conditions, etc., which were amenable to appropriate treatment.

(c) *Minor Ailments.* The conditions classified as “minor ailments” include skin diseases, external eye disease, sores, superficial injuries, burns, etc., and the number of children examined in the code groups found to be suffering from minor ailments was 96. These children were referred to the minor ailment clinics or the parents

were advised to obtain treatment from the family medical attendants.

(d) *Tonsils and Adenoids.* Amongst the 2,141 children examined in the three age groups 620 or 29.0 per cent. were found to have enlarged tonsils and adenoids, either alone or in combination; of this number 90 representing 4.2 per cent. of the total examined were considered to be in need of operative treatment whilst it was recommended that the remaining 530 children should be kept under further observation. Amongst the 533 children who were examined as "specials" 14 were found to be in need of operative treatment for chronic tonsillitis and enlarged adenoids and a similar number was referred for further observation.

(e) *Tuberculosis.* Five children, who were examined in the code groups, were suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and were referred for further observation.

One child was found to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and another child was suspected to be suffering from this form of disease and was referred for further observation.

(f) *Skin Diseases.* Diseases of the skin were found amongst 92 or 4.3 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 2.7 per cent. Scabies was diagnosed in two instances or 0.09 per cent. of the total examined and 4 or 0.19 were suffering from impetigo; it is gratifying to note that the incidence of these two contagious skin diseases has diminished to pre-war level.

During the year two children were found to be suffering from ringworm of the body.

(g) *External Eye Disease.* Blepharitis or inflammation of the eye-lids was found in 23 or 1.07 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups as compared with a corresponding proportion of 0.61 ascertained in the previous year. Other conditions such as conjunctivitis, corneal opacities, etc., were found in 12 or 0.6 per cent. of the children examined.

(h) *Defective Vision and Squint.* Defective vision amounting to six twelfths or worse in one or both eyes was found in 88 or 4.1 per cent. of children examined in the code groups and these children were recommended for further examination for refractive errors. Amongst the children examined as "specials" 40 were found to have defective vision and likewise recommended for examination for refractive errors.

Strabismus or squint of varying degrees was found amongst 59 children examined in the three age groups and 29 of these were recommended for treatment and 30 for further observation. Amongst the children who were examined as "specials" two were found to be suffering from squint and referred for treatment.

(i) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.* The number of children found to be suffering from chronic otitis media or other disease of the ear was 33 of whom 25 were discovered in the code groups giving an incidence rate of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 0.82 per cent. ascertained in the previous year.

Defective hearing was recorded on the records of inspection of 5 or 0.2 per cent. of the children examined in the three age groups as compared with an incidence rate of 1.0 per cent. in the previous year.

The ascertainment of defects of hearing by the "forced whisper" or other tests usually applied during the course of medical inspection are not consistent from

year to year because in the previous year 1.0 per cent of the children examined were found to have defective hearing as noted above ; it is hoped that in the near future a more accurate ascertainment will be made available by the adoption of modern audiometric methods.

(j) *Dental Defects.* The school dental staff was able to devote only six sessions to dental inspections in the schools and undertook the primary examinations of 215 children of 8 years and under and the re-examination of 281 of under 15 years old ; of this total of 476 children inspected 364 or 76 per cent. were referred for treatment.

The summaries of the reports of the medical staff on the inspection of children in the schools showed that 23.9 per cent. of the children inspected in the code groups were suffering from dental defects which required urgent treatment.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age notified as suffering from infectious diseases during the year was 466 as compared with 489 similarly notified during the previous year.

One child was notified as suffering from diptheria but on further observation the diagnosis was not confirmed ; no child of school age was notified as suffering from meningococcal infection and only one child was notified as suffering from poliomyelitis, the symptoms in this instance being of the non-paralytic type.

Scarlet fever and measles were prevalent amongst school children during the year, 156 cases of the former and 193 cases of the latter disease having been notified. Scarlet fever was particularly prevalent at Treorchy in December and measles was prevalent throughout the

district from the middle of March to the end of June especially at Treherbert, Pentre, Ystrad, Ferndale and Mardy.

The records relating to the causes of death and ages at death of persons residing in the district showed that 14 children between 5 and 15 years of age died during 1951, as compared with 19 deaths in the previous year. Two deaths each were caused by heart disease, nephritis, non-pulmonary tuberculosis, epilepsy and motor accidents, the remaining four deaths being caused by appendicitis, whooping cough, sarcoma and fracture of the skull caused by falling down a quarry.

7.—FOLLOWING-UP.

After the discovery of defects amongst children examined in the schools letters were forwarded to the parents or guardians of the children concerned informing them of such defects and advising them to consult their family medical attendants. The school nurses also visited the homes to offer advice and give such assistance as might be practicable in each case.

In the course of the year the school nurses attended at routine medical inspections in the schools during 156 sessions and made 3,896 visits to the children's homes.

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments.* The records of the re-examinations of 141 children who had previously been found to be suffering from one or more of the "minor ailments" showed that 63 or 44.7 per cent. had received treatment other than that provided in the Authority's clinics.

The treatment of these conditions was also undertaken in the school clinics under the supervision of the

medical staff and the following indicates the amount of treatment given during the year:—

Condition Treated				No. of Attendances
Ringworm of the body	..	..	..	13
Ringworm of the scalp	..	..	..	5
Scabies	..	..	..	50
Impetigo	..	..	..	53
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	20
Eye defects	..	..	..	105
Ear defects	..	..	..	15
Other minor ailments..	..	..	..	6
Uncleanliness of heads	..	..	..	17

The number of children treated at the clinics during the year was 92 as compared with 219 children treated in the previous year when the number of attendances amounted to 528. The numbers of attendances for the treatment of ringworm of the scalp, scabies and other skin diseases were much fewer during 1951 but there was a considerable increase in the number of attendances for the treatment of eye defects.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids.* According to the information received from the various hospitals serving the district 1,047 children were operated on for chronic tonsillitis and enlarged adenoids, the numbers thus treated in the respective hospitals being as follows:—

				No. of children Treated
Treherbert Hospital	..	..	..	221
Pentwyn Hospital	..	..	..	516
Porth and District Hospital	..	..	..	44
Llwynypia Hospital	..	..	..	199
East Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village				67
				<hr/> 1,047 <hr/>

The corresponding number of children who underwent operative treatment in the previous year was 560.

The re-examinations carried out at the schools showed that 23 children had received other forms of treatment so that the total number of children who had received treatment during the year amounted to 1,070.

(c) *Tuberculosis.* The parents of children who were suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis were advised to consult their family medical attendants who usually sought the assistance of the tuberculosis physicians of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board for the purpose of determining the final diagnosis and the provision of the hospital treatment when necessary.

(d) *Skin Diseases.* The re-examinations carried out during the year showed that 43 children had received appropriate treatment for skin diseases under the direction of the family medical attendants in addition to those children who were treated at the minor ailment clinics.

(e) *External Eye Diseases.* Among 35 children who were re-examined in consequence of their having previously suffered from external eye diseases it was found that 21 had received appropriate treatment.

(f) *Vision.* School children referred on account of defective vision were examined by Dr. J. W. G. Myler, F.R.C.S., at the eye-clinics and 860 children were examined by him during the year in order to ascertain the refractive errors. As a result of these examinations prescriptions to obtain glasses were provided for 737 children or 85.7 per cent. of those examined and the appropriate forms (O.C.S.2) were forwarded to the Secretary of the Glamorgan Executive Council to enable them to be provided with spectacles.

(g) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.* Amongst 32 children who were re-examined on account of ear defects observed at previous inspections it was found that 17 had received appropriate treatment.

(h) *Dental Defects.* The amount of dental treatment available for children of school age under the school dental services was severely restricted because only the services of one full-time dental surgeon and the part-time services, equivalent to five sessions a week, of two dental surgeons were provided during the year; the services of these officers were also available to a limited extent for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under school age. During the year 3,902 school children received treatment in the school dental clinics in the district and the details of the treatment are given in the following table and in Table V (Appendix). It is noted that general anaesthetics were administered on 3,747 occasions for the purpose of extractions and that there was an excessive amount of emergency work, as shown by the number of teeth extracted, whilst the amount of conservative work, as indicated by the number of fillings, was very small. Partial dentures were supplied to 10 children during the year.

Dental Inspection and Treatment, 1951.

School.	No. of Pupils.						No. of Teeth				General Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide)
	Examined		Referred for Treatment		Presented for Treatment		Examined	Fillings	Filled.	Dressed.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
reorchy ..	..	..	..	..	160	150	438	76	34	286	231
ark ..	..	..	..	..	12	21	73	46	..	60	44
odringallt ..	..	..	..	..	12	11	49	86	..	62	28
wynypia ..	184	211	138	153	41	53	23	..	..	78	13
laencydach ..	80	62	47	26	34	20	80	1	..	32	44
entre rammar ..	25	30	25	30	25	30	71	78	19	74	51
onypandy rammar ..	17	14	17	14	17	14	31	3	2	13	25
orth rammar ..	8	13	8	13	8	13	27	4	2	28	23
erndale rammar ..	14	31	14	31	14	31	64	..	..	..	42
orth intermediate	29	28	29	28	29	28	78	17	5	86	66
hondda technical	13	..	13	..	13	..	22	10	1	25	16
ydach ourt ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
pecials ..	1390	1769	1390	1769	1393	1771	5545	273	52	811	3162
Totals ..	1760	2160	1681	2066	1758	2144	6503	594	115	1557	3747

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.* During the year Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Consultant, undertook the examination and re-examination of school children suffering from crippling or orthopaedic defects at the clinic at the Carnegie Centre, Trealaw. The amount of treatment provided for these children through the school health services was restricted owing to the inability to fill the vacant post of orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist on the staff of the Department.

The following is a summary of the cases seen by Mr. Rocyn Jones during the year:—

(a) *Primary Cases* :—

Genu Varum or Valgum	4
Torticollis	1
Pes Valgus	8
Pes Cavus	1
Injuries or other defects	12
	<hr/>
	26

(b) *Re-examinations* 60

Total examinations and re-examinations 86

The amount of treatment given was limited to the adjustment or repairing of surgical boots and 44 children received attention in this manner during the year.

(j) *Treatment in Hospitals.* Apart from the information relating to children who received operative treatment for ear, nose and throat defects as indicated in previous sections, the figures relating to the numbers of children of school age who received treatment either as in-patients or out-patients in the hospitals serving the district were incomplete, but during the year copies of reports relating to 315 children were received from the East Glamorgan and Porth and District Hospitals.

Amongst sixty children, who were treated for diseases of the alimentary system, forty were operated on for appendicitis; nineteen children were treated for fractures of various bones and of forty-six children treated for various diseases of the lungs, eleven had bronchiectasis, eleven had some degree of pulmonary collapse and seven had asthma. Amongst twenty-eight children treated for various nervous diseases, eleven had epilepsy, and a similar number were found to be suffering from psychogenic or emotional disturbances; of twenty eight children treated for the genito-urinary group of diseases, ten had nephritis. The reports received from the above-mentioned hospitals were of interest to the medical staff and enabled the school nurses to offer advice in after-care in many instances.

Reports were also received in respect of fifteen children who were seen by the consultant psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic at the East Glamorgan Hospital.

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

No open-air school has been established in the district but there are many children, who could be regarded as delicate and who were recovering from illnesses who would benefit by attendance at such schools if they were available.

10.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The arrangements for organised physical training in the schools continued as in previous years; extension of the limited facilities provided was hampered by lack of available sites for use as playing fields and the lack of suitably equipped gymnasia, including changing rooms and shower baths, in most of the schools has

limited the amount of physical training which can be imparted in-doors.

The medical staff have taken an active interest in advising on the amount of physical training in which children suffering from physical defects should participate.

11.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year the central school kitchens located at Treorchy, Ystrad, Penygraig, Trealaw, Porth and Pontygwaith were used for the preparation of mid-day meals for school children. One of the secondary grammar schools and the two nursery schools also had their own kitchens for the preparation of meals for children attending those schools. According to the figures kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, District Education Officer, the number of mid-day meals provided in the schools during the year amounted to 1,141,890 of which 816,891 were served on payment and the remainder were supplied free.

The total number of meals supplied during 1951 showed a diminution of 15.8 per cent. as compared with the number of meals supplied in the previous year and a further analysis of the figures available shows that there was a diminution of 27.9 per cent. in the number of free meals supplied as compared with a diminution of 9.8 per cent. in the number of meals supplied on payment. The figures quoted in the summary at the end of this section giving the numbers of mid-day meals provided since 1938 show that 39.9 per cent. fewer meals were provided in 1951 as compared with 1948 though the numbers of children on the registers in these two years were very nearly equal; a further analysis of the figures for these two years shows that the number of meals provided free in 1951 were 57.6 per cent. less than in 1948 and the number provided on payment was 27.9 per cent. less.

In addition to the provision of mid-day meals a supply of pasteurised milk was made available free of cost to the children in all schools in the district. The total number of milk meals, each of one third of a pint, consumed during the year was 3,077,180 representing a diminution of 3.4 per cent. as compared with the number supplied in the previous year and a diminution of 7.2 per cent. as compared with the number supplied in 1948. During the year 100 samples of school milk were submitted to bacteriological and chemical examinations; the chemical and Phosphatase tests gave satisfactory results in every instance but two samples gave unsatisfactory results with the Methylene Blue test and the respective vendors of these two samples were advised and warned; subsequent samples from these two vendors gave satisfactory results.

The following table gives a summary of the mid-day meals or dinners and of milk meals provided in the schools in the district since 1938 :—

Year.	Dinners or Mid-day Meals.	Milk Meals
1938	66,752	2,087,602
1939	29,307	1,502,417
1940	19,808	1,553,508
1941	20,204	1,674,032
1942	78,534	1,082,365
1943	554,160	1,518,645
1944	1,782,571	4,372,656
1945	2,072,844	3,693,090
1946	1,937,703	3,598,594
1947	1,819,936	3,022,768
1948	1,899,554	3,316,971
1949	1,698,838	3,256,186
1950	1,356,319	3,186,913
1951	1,141,890	3,077,180

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

The arrangements whereby organised parties of children visited the open-air baths at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale continued in operation during the summer months of 1951. The water in these baths is treated by constant filtration and chlorination and the baths are maintained under the supervision of superintendents who possess life saving certificates.

As the result of instruction given in these baths 328 children were successful in obtaining the learner's certificate, 109 children gained the proficiency certificates and 54 children were granted the advanced certificates of proficiency in swimming. Having regard to the lack of playing fields suitable for out-door exercise in the district it would be of advantage if one or more of the open-air swimming baths could be covered over and the water therein heated so as to enable them to be used for recreational purposes by older pupils and adolescents in the winter months.

13, 14, 15, 16.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

During the year there was increasing evidence of the co-operation of parents in respect of the welfare of their children and interviews with members of the medical staff at the schools and clinics were more numerous than in previous years.

The welcome co-operation of the teachers and their staffs and of the attendance officers was always available and much appreciated.

The local resident inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has also been most helpful in dealing with parents who appeared to be indifferent to or showed a tendency to neglect the welfare of their children,

17.—HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The number of children classified as belonging to the various categories of handicapped pupils as indicated in Table III. (Appendix) was 154 representing 7 per 1000 of the children on the school registers. Reference to the above mentioned table shows that all the blind and deaf, including those totally and partially affected, and epileptic children were being educated in special schools whilst no similar provision has been made for the majority of the delicate, educationally sub-normal and physically handicapped children. The time expended in the complete ascertainment of these children is therefore largely wasted and, moreover, the hopes that steps will be taken to provide suitable education engendered in the minds of the parents of these children during the process of ascertainment are nullified with consequent dissatisfaction to all concerned.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools provide accommodation for children between two and seven years of age and at the end of the year there was a total of 279 children on the registers of these two schools.

These schools were visited by members of the medical staff at monthly intervals except during periods when there was a shortage of medical officers and the school nurses visited at least once a week. Every child was medically examined as soon as possible after admission and subsequently underwent routine medical inspection at least once a year.

Nursery classes have been organised in the infants' departments of the primary schools and at the end of the year 3,193 children under five years were attending these schools. The school nurses paid frequent visits to these classes but the medical staff was unable to give the

same amount of attention to these children as that given to the children who attended the above-mentioned nursery schools.

19.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

A large number of evening classes were organised in the schools during the winter months but the school health services did not exercise any supervision on the health of students who attended these classes.

20.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the Bye-laws made by the County Council in pursuance of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, as amended by the Education Act, 1944, 19 children were examined in order to ascertain their fitness for employment and the appropriate certificates were granted. In addition two children were examined in order to determine their fitness to be employed in entertainments and medical certificates were granted in each instance.

21.—SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

No special enquiry in relation to matters connected with the school health service was undertaken during 1951.

22.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary gives information concerning miscellaneous work which was carried out by the school medical staff during the year and which consisted of the examination of and reports upon :—

1. *Examinations at Clinics :—*

- (a) 39 children owing to persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (b) 4 children at the request and for the guidance of the magistrates at the local police courts ;
- (c) 134 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;
- (d) 245 children ear-marked by the medical inspectors themselves for more detailed and thorough examinations ;
- (e) 105 children drawn from the above categories and referred for further examinations or re-examinations ;
- (f) 2 children for certification under the Employment of Children in Entertainment Rules ;
- (g) 19 children for certification for other forms of employment ;
- (h) 15 boarded-out children—primary examinations ;
- (i) 60 re-examinations of boarded-out children ; and
- (j) 28 examinations of nursery assistants.

2. *Examinations at Schools—*

- (a) 128 children regarding fitness for admission to various establishments such as holiday camps.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.
Return of Medical Inspectors.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	1,368
Second Age Group	506
Third Age Group	267
Total ..	<u>2,141</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	533
Number of Re-Inspections	3,169
Total ..	<u>3,702</u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness, and Dental Diseases.)

NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table ; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint). (2)	For all other conditions re- corded in Table II A. (3)	Total. (4)
Entrants	3	254	256
Second Age Group ..	49	72	115
Third Age Group	36	40	70
TOTAL ..	88	366	441

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requir- ing Treat- ment	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but not re- quiring Treat- ment	Requir- ing Treat- ment	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but not re- quiring Treat- ment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body	2	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	2	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo	4	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuber- culosis)	19	65	2	5
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ..	27	65	2	5
Eye	(6) Blepharitis	23	8	3	4
	(7) Conjunctivitis	5	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (exclud- ing Defective Vision and Squint)	7	4	1	7
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ..	35	12	4	11
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (exclud- ing Squint)	88	27	40	15
	(12) Squint	29	30	2	1
	(13) Defective Hearing	2	1	1	1
	(14) Otitis Media	10	3	5	3
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	6	6	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 11 to 15) ..	125	67	46	19
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ..	50	481	11	14
	(17) Adenoids only	1	9	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	39	40	3	—
	(19) Other Conditions	2	3	1	3
	TOTAL (Heads 16 to 19) ..	92	533	15	17
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber- culosis)	12	390	—	13
	(21) Defective Speech	14	19	4	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
(1)					Requir- ing Treat- ment	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but not re- quiring Treat- ment	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but but re- quiring Treat- ment.
					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease :—							
	(22)	Organic	..	..	1	20	5	21
	(23)	Functional	..	..	—	76	—	9
	(24)	Anaemia	..	..	33	36	7	—
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	..	..	81	80	3	3
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculosis Diseases	..	..	4	4	7	6
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :—							
	(27)	Definite	..	..	—	5	—	2
	(28)	Suspected	..	..	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—							
	(29)	Glands	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(30)	Bones and Joints	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	..	..	1	1	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					1	1	—	—
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	..	..	1	—	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(35)	Mental Deficiency	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(36)	Other Conditions	..	..	—	2	—	2
Ortho- paedic	(37)	Posture	..	..	19	9	3	1
	(38)	Flat Foot	..	..	16	8	4	2
	(39)	Other Forms	..	..	24	46	6	4
Develop- mental	(40)	Rickets	..	..	—	4	—	—
	(41)	Hernia	..	..	1	4	—	—
	(42)	Other	..	..	6	37	1	2
Psycho- logical	(43)	Development	..	..	2	4	—	—
	(44)	Stablity	..	..	1	—	—	—
(45) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					9	22	3	24
Total number of Defects ..					504	1,444	112	142

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A		B		C	
		Good		Fair		Poor	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	1368	863	63.1	492	36.0	13	1.0
Second Age-group	506	230	45.5	269	53.2	7	1.4
Third Age-group	267	160	59.9	107	40.1	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	2141	1253	58.5	868	40.5	20	0.9

TABLE III.—Return of all Handicapped Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Certified Special Schools.	At Public Primary and Sec- ondary Schools.	At other In- stitu- tions.	At no School or Institu- tion.	Total.
	Blind	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Partially Sighted ..	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Deaf ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Partially Deaf ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Delicate ..	—	—	—	—	1	43	—	—	44
Diabetic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educationally Sub-Normal ..	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	73
Epileptic ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Maladjusted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically Handicapped ..	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
TOTALS ..	3	9	7	1	5	129	—	—	154

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT TABLES.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year .		
Group I.— Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness). (1)	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :— Ringworm-Scalp— (i). X-Ray Treatment — (ii). Other Treatment 2 Ringworm-Body 6 Scabies 21 Impetigo 27 Other Skin Disease .. 12			
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	105	18	123
Minor Ear Defects ..	5	39	44
Miscellaneous :— (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	11	130	141
Total ..	189	215	404
Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	860	8	868
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	3	18	21
Total	863	26	889

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of Cases treated by the Authority	Other- wise.
Received operative treatment :—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	5	39
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	1047
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	45
Received other forms of treatment . .	—	127
Total	5	1258

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of children treated :—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Residential treatment with education . .	—	—
Residential treatment without education . .	—	6
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	6	58
Total number of children treated . . . . .	..	70

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

	Years	Primary Exam- inations	Re- Exam- inations	Totals.
(a) Routine Age Groups	Under 5	113	15	128
	5	45	26	71
	6	45	42	87
	7	12	50	62
	8	—	38	38
	9	—	55	55
	10	—	46	46
	11	—	9	9
	12	—	—	—
	13	—	—	—
	14	—	—	—
	15	—	—	—
		215	281	476
(b) Specials (Primary, 1651 ; Re-examinations, 1773)	..	..	..	3424
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	..	..	..	3920
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	3747
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	3902
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	6171
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	..	..	..	6
Treatment	..	..	..	605
				611
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	577
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	17
				594
(7) No. of Teeth filled :—				
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	302
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	11
				313
(8) Extractions :—				
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	1303
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	5200
				6503
(9) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	3747
(10) Other operations :—				
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	1250
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	307
				1557
(11) Partial Dentures provided	..	..	..	10

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses.. ..	3
(ii.) Total number of examinations and re-examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	88,793
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean ..	865
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 54 (4) and (5) of the Education Act, 1944 ..	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1944	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byc-laws ..	—

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1951, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS .	Boys	Girls
(1). Children incapable of receiving education at School :—	—	3
(2). Children requiring supervision after leaving School :—	—	1
Total number of children notified —	—	4

